

155 libros e Informes sobre Acceso Abierto



Open Access es el término utilizado para describir el libre acceso a la literatura científica en línea. La definición que habitualmente se utiliza para explicar qué es y en qué consiste el Acceso Abierto, es la proporcionada en diciembre de 2001 en lo que se ha llamado Declaración de Budapest sobre el Acceso Abierto (BOAI), reunión organizada por el Open Society Institute, del millonario filántropo Georges Soros, cuya finalidad era potenciar la libre disponibilidad de información científica en la red. Los participantes en el encuentro procedían de diversas naciones y áreas de conocimiento con una experiencia en proyectos que tenían como fin el acceso abierto a la información. La declaración salida de esta reunión ha sido firmada por un amplio número de individuos y organizaciones de reconocido prestigio. Por “acceso abierto” a esta literatura queremos decir su disponibilidad gratuita en Internet público, permitiendo a cualquier usuario leer, descargar, copiar, distribuir, imprimir, buscar o usarlos con cualquier propósito legal, sin ninguna barrera financiera, legal o técnica, fuera de las que son inseparables de las que implica acceder a Internet mismo. La única limitación en cuanto a reproducción y distribución y el único rol del copyright en este dominio, deberá ser dar a los autores el control sobre la integridad de sus trabajos y el derecho de ser adecuadamente reconocidos y citados. Esencialmente por acceso abierto a la literatura científica se entiende la libre y permanente disponibilidad en Internet, permitiendo a cualquier usuario su lectura, descarga, copia, impresión, distribución o cualquier otro uso legal de la misma, sin ninguna barrera financiera, técnica o de cualquier tipo. Otras cuestiones esenciales que se desprenden de estos documentos clave que son las diferentes declaraciones de apoyo al movimiento son las siguientes: - Las obras en acceso abierto son libremente accesibles para todos. - Se refiere fundamentalmente a documentos que están en línea, es decir digitales y accesibles a través de Internet. - Se trata exclusivamente de obras científicas. - Los artículos de revista son el principal documento objeto del movimiento. 13 Informe APEI sobre acceso abierto Dos_ Libre acceso a los resultados de la investigación - Los autores no perciben dinero por su esfuerzo. - Hay un amplio rango de modalidades de uso para los documentos, pero esencialmente se garantiza la autoría y la integridad de la obra.

de Informe APEI sobre Acceso Abierto

Alonso Arévalo, J., I. Subirats i Coll, et al. (2008). [e-Book] Informe APEI sobre acceso abierto.

Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/12507/>

155 libros e Informes sobre Acceso Abierto

(2006). [e-Book] **Author rights : Using the SPARC Author Addendum to secure your rights as the author of a journal article**. Londo, SPARC. Texto completo: http://www.sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/SPARC_AuthorRights2006_0.pdf

Cuando un artículo ha sido aceptado para su publicación en una revista y, se desea que tenga la mayor difusión posible y el mayor impacto en la comunidad académica. En la actualidad el investigador de hoy tiene múltiples opciones para difundirlo e incrementar su reputación digital, como son el autarchivo en un repositorio en línea, pero las condiciones en las que el artículo se ha publicado es probable impidan realizar esta amplia distribución de su trabajo. Este documento es una adenda concisa para el autor en el que de una manera breve y clara se exponen los aspectos que debe tener en cuenta para ello.

(2008). [e-Book] **Science Dissemination using Open Access: A compendium of selected literature on Open Access**, ICTP – The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics. Texto completo: http://www.veterinaria.org/revistas/revivec/libros/cover_oa.pdf

El libro sobre Open Access: "Science Publication using Open Access", es una recopilación de textos editada por E.Canessa y M.Zennaro con una licencia Creative Commons: Attribution- Noncomercial-No Derivative Works.y pretende guiar a la comunidad científica sobre los requisitos de acceso abierto.

(2009). [e-Book] **DSpace 1.5.2 Manual**. Texto completo: http://www.dspace.org/1_5_2Documentation/DSpace-Manual.pdf

DSpace is an open source software platform that enables organisations to:

- capture and describe digital material using a submission workflow module, or a variety of programmatic ingest options
- distribute an organisation's digital assets over the web through a search and retrieval system
- preserve digital assets over the long term.

This system documentation includes a functional overview of the system, which is a good introduction to the capabilities of the system, and should be readable by non-technical folk. Everyone should read this section first because it introduces some terminology used throughout the rest of the documentation. For people actually running a DSpace service, there is an installation guide, and sections on configuration and the directory structure. Note that as of DSpace 1.2, the administration user interface guide is now on-line help available from within the DSpace system. Finally, for those interested in the details of how DSpace works, and those potentially interested in modifying the code for their own purposes, there is a detailed architecture and design section.

(2010). [e-Book] **DSpace Manual: Release 1.6.2**. Texto completo: http://www.dspace.org/1_6_2Documentation/DSpace-Manual.pdf

DSpace Manual: Release 1.6.0. The committers have volunteered many hours to fix, re-write and contribute new software code for this release. New features have been added and documentation has been updated. Some of the new features include (not an exhaustive list):

- SOLR Statistics.
- Authority Control.
- Embargos
- Dspace Command Launcher
- OpenSearch
- Batch Metadata Editing
- Configurable OAI-PMH Dublin Core Output
- Delegated Administration

(2010). [e-Book] **Open access in Southern European Countries**. Madrid, FECYT. Texto

completo: <http://www.accesoabierto.net/sites/accesoabierto.net/files/OASouthEurope.pdf>

The principles of open access are now widely known by all the actors involved in the scientific communication process (researchers, publishers, managers, academics, etc.). However, there is a clear need for practical studies of the situation of open access in certain areas that will allow us to take action to improve the results. One of the references has undoubtedly been the report Open access in the Nordic countries,¹ which shows the state of affairs in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden and was drawn up within the Nordbib project to serve as a basis for discussion and work at a workshop held in the spring of 2007. The countries of Southern Europe have unique characteristics as regards participation in the scientific communication process: they use languages that have a long tradition but are not the usual channel for scientific communication, they do not have a powerful publishing industry, they spend a smaller percentage of GDP on research and scientific data acquisition, etc. The present report arose from the activities of the Southern European Libraries Link (SELL),² which represents library consortia of six countries (France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey). Although this organization was created to exchange experiences and to act as a pressure group in relation to scientific and technical publishers, its founding charter also states clearly that one of its main goals is "to draw common policies towards information acquirement and provision".

(2011). [e-Book] **Manual de DSPACE: Herramientas administrativas**. México, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales, Agrícolas y Pecuarias. Texto completo: <http://biblioteca.inifap.gob.mx/portal/manuales/DSpace.pdf>

DSpace es un software de código abierto que provee herramientas para la administración de colecciones digitales, y comúnmente es usada como solución de repositorio institucional. Soporta una gran variedad de datos, incluyendo libros, tesis, fotografías, filmes, video, datos de investigación y otras formas de contenido. Los datos son organizados como ítems que pertenecen a una colección; cada colección pertenece a una comunidad. Fue liberado en el

2002, como producto de una alianza de HP y el MIT. Es liberado bajo una licencia BSD que permite a los usuarios personalizar o extender el software según se necesite. Muchas instituciones de investigación a nivel mundial utilizan DSpace para satisfacer una variedad de necesidades de archivo o archivaje digital: Repositorios Institucionales, Repositorios de objetos de aprendizaje Tesis Electrónicas (eTheses), Administración de Registros Electrónicos, Preservación Digital y Publicación. Aquí se presenta un manual en castellano de administración

(2012). [e-Book] **Assessing the role of librarians in an Open Access world**,

InTech. Texto

completo: http://www.intechopen.com/js/ckeditor/kcfinder/upload/files/Role%20of%20the%20Librarian_Survey_Findings_Jun12.pdf

This online survey was designed to gauge how the library community is responding to Open Access (OA) publishing in order to better understand librarians' opinions of OA and what the main benefits and concerns are perceived to be. Also to understand how the role of the librarian may change in the future as a result of OA, in terms of how librarians can best assist their communities in publishing and accessing content under this evolving business model.

(2012). [e-Book] **Assessing the role of librarians in an Open Access world** InTech. Texto

completo: https://unavdadun.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/role-of-the-librarian_survey_findings_jun12.pdf

Esta encuesta en línea fue diseñado para medir cómo la comunidad bibliotecaria está respondiendo al movimiento Open Access (OA) con el fin de comprender mejor las inquietudes sobre Acceso Abierto, cuáles son sus principales beneficios y como es percibido por los bibliotecarios. Además de entender cómo el papel del bibliotecario podría cambiar en el futuro en relación con el Acceso Abierto, en función de como cómo los bibliotecarios pueden

ayudar mejor a sus comunidades a depositar en un repositorio OA y a acceder a contenidos bajo este modelo de negocio en evolución.

(2013). [e-Book] **Aprendizaje Abierto y Aprendizaje Flexible**, ANEP. Texto completo: <https://openlibra.com/es/book/download/aprendizaje-abierto-y-aprendizaje-flexible>

La sociedad se ha transformado radicalmente en los últimos veinte años, y las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación han tenido mucho que ver con ello. Las dimensiones de espacio y tiempo, y los conceptos de comunicación e información se han modificado a tal punto que han impactado en el trabajo, las relaciones sociales y la vida cotidiana. Sin embargo, a la par que las tecnologías modificaron grandemente la vida de las sociedades, las relaciones laborales y hasta el poder, su incorporación produjo nuevas desigualdades sociales. Fundamentalmente desigualdad en las oportunidades de uso y aprovechamiento de estas tecnologías. Es lo que se ha denominado brecha digital en el doble aspecto de acceso y uso; no solo brecha tecnológica, sino –sobre todo– brecha del conocimiento. El Plan CEIBAL en Uruguay se propuso superar esta desigualdad y en apenas seis años disminuyó la brecha de acceso de manera contundente. En la actualidad, los sectores de menores ingresos tienen casi las mismas posibilidades de acceder a una computadora que los sectores más ricos. Antes del año 2007, la distancia era de 1 a 11, ahora es de 9 a 11. Es claro que esto no significa haber resuelto la brecha digital concebida integralmente (acceso, uso, aprovechamiento), pero es el punto de partida indispensable. El Plan CEIBAL es un comienzo, no un fin. Es el comienzo para generar igualdad de oportunidades y el principio de una transformación educativa a través del uso de las tecnologías. El comienzo para lograr una mayor igualdad en el acceso, aprovechamiento y en la generación de oportunidades para la creación de conocimiento.

(2013). [e-Book] **e-InfraNet: 'Open' as the default modus operandi for research and higher education**, European Network for co-ordination of policies and programmes on e-infrastructures (e-InfraNet.eu). Texto

completo: <http://e-infranet.eu/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/e-InfraNet-Open-as-the-Default-Modus-Operandi-for-Research-and-Higher-Education.pdf>

Informe sobre los libros científicos en acceso abierto. OAPEN-NL ha publicado un informe sobre el acceso abierto de la monografías académicas. El informe ha seguido las pautas establecidas por el European OAPEN-project creado para observar el funcionamiento de los libros académicos en Abierto. Los resultados del estudio son sumamente interesantes, pues demuestran como el acceso abierto beneficia a las ventas, uso e impacto de los libros electrónicos académicos. Para el desarrollo del mismo se publicaron, entre junio de 2011 y noviembre de 2012, un total de 50 libros electrónicos, por parte de 9 editoriales diferentes. Por cada título en acceso abierto, los editores publicaron uno similar en formato convencional para poder establecer la comparación. Se recogieron datos sobre el uso, las ventas y los costes de publicación de las obras con objeto de poder estudiar el efecto del acceso abierto en las monografías académicas. OAPEN-NL desarrolló un análisis cuantitativo otro cualitativa para la medición de los efectos de la publicación en acceso abierto y su influencia en las percepciones y expectativas de editores y autores. La investigación mostró que la publicación en acceso abierto no tuvo efecto alguno sobre la venta de libros. El miedo de las editoriales a que las ventas de libros disminuyeran si se ofrecían los mismos títulos en acceso abierto, se manifestó infundada. Por otra parte, el uso en línea de libros en acceso abierto aumentó considerablemente al igual que el descubrimiento de estos libros a través de diferentes plataformas. OAPEN-NL también recogió datos para obtener una visión de los costes relacionados con la publicación de libros académicos. Según el informe, la publicación de una monografía en Holanda cuesta un promedio de 12.000 €. Aproximadamente la mitad de estos costes son atribuibles a la edición en abierto. Los costes restantes se derivan de la impresión y difusión de la versión en papel. Los resultados de esta investigación son importantes, porque confirman estudios previos (Cordón et al. 2011) y porque pueden resolver el problema planteado para los investigadores de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales respecto a la publicación de monografías. La publicación electrónica en acceso abierto favorece la visibilidad y proyección de los autores, no perjudica la posibilidad de publicación en otros formatos y agiliza la transmisión del conocimiento científico. El informe final contiene una gran cantidad de recomendaciones para mejorar el acceso abierto para las pornografías, dirigido a todos los interesados en la publicación de libros académicos, particularmente editores científicos e investigadores.

(2013). [e-Book] **HowOpenIt? Una guía para la evaluación de revistas de acceso abierto**, HowOpenIt. Texto completo: http://sparcopen.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/OAS_Spanish_web.pdf

El acceso abierto es un medio de difusión de las investigaciones científicas que rompe con el modelo tradicional de suscripción a las publicaciones académicas. Tiene el potencial de acelerar enormemente el ritmo de los descubrimientos científicos, fomentar la innovación y enriquecer la educación mediante la disminución de las barreras al acceso. El acceso abierto transfiere los costos de publicación para que los lectores, profesionales e investigadores obtengan contenidos sin costo. Sin embargo, el acceso abierto no es tan simple como "artículos gratis para todos los lectores". El acceso abierto abarca una variedad de componentes como los lectores, reutilización, copyright, contabilización y legibilidad en máquinas. Dentro de estas áreas, las editoriales y las agencias de financiamiento han adoptado distintas políticas, algunas de las cuales son más abiertas que otras. En general, en la medida en que las políticas de una publicación codifiquen una disponibilidad y reutilización inmediatas con las menores restricciones posibles, más abierta será la publicación. En 2002, la Iniciativa de Acceso Abierto de Budapest estableció los principios del acceso abierto por primera vez. Desde entonces, miles de publicaciones han adoptado políticas que contemplan algunos o todos de los componentes principales del acceso abierto relacionados a: lectores, reutilización, copyright, contabilización y legibilidad en máquinas. Sin embargo, no todo el acceso abierto se crea de igual forma. Por ejemplo, una política que permite que cualquiera lea un artículo gratis por seis meses después de su publicación es más abierta que una política que establece un embargo a los 12 meses; pero es menos abierta que una política que permite la lectura gratuita inmediatamente después de su publicación. Esta guía le ayudará a ir más allá de la pregunta aparentemente simple, "¿esta publicación es de acceso abierto?" y hacia una alternativa más productiva, "HowOpenIt?"

(2013). [e-Book] **The implementation of open access: report**. London, Authority of the House of Lords. Texto completo: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201213/ldselect/ldsctech/122/122.pdf>

The growth of open access publishing—specifically, making peer-reviewed journal articles available online at no cost to readers—is revolutionising communication of the results of research. The Government commissioned an independent working group to consider how to expand access to publicly-funded research (the Finch Group) and Research Councils UK (RCUK) revised its policy on open access following the report of this group. The revised policy has caused considerable concern in both the publishing and academic communities. Publishers are worried about specific

(2013). [e-Book] **Open Access Monographs in the Humanities and Social Sciences Conference Report**. London, JISC & OAPEN. Texto completo: <https://www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/Documents/Reports/OA%20Monographs%20in%20HSS%20Conference%20Report%20Oct%202013.pdf>

Jisc Collections and OAPEN held the Open Access Monographs in the Humanities and Social Sciences conference, at the British Library on the 1 and 2 July 2013. The conference report provides an overview of all presentations and contains recommendations for all stakeholders involved in monograph publishing. In addition, all presentations are available on slideshare and most of the sessions were recorded. Distilled right down, the key messages that came out of the conference were these: -Open access for monographs is not only possible but necessary if we want to be able to innovate, to communicate and disseminate humanities and social science research widely, and to build a sustainable future for the monograph - Effective quality assurance is key to the successful adoption of OA publishing - Collaboration throughout the supply chain and across national boundaries will be required - We must be flexible and willing to accommodate innovative models, not only to sustain the monograph, but for peer review, impact and reputation.

(2014). [e-Book] **Counting the Costs of Open Access**. London, Research Consulting. Texto completo: <http://www.researchconsulting.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Research-Consulting-Counting-the-Costs-of-OA-Final.pdf>

Research Councils UK (RCUK) and the Higher Education Funding Councils are the two most significant providers of public funding for research in the UK. Both have recently introduced new requirements for UK research organisations to make their published outputs openly accessible. Research Consulting was commissioned by London Higher and SPARC Europe to undertake this study of the costs to research organisations of implementing these requirements. The total cost to UK research organisations in the 2013/14 academic year of implementing the RCUK open access policy was at least £9.2m. This figure excludes expenditure on article processing charges (APCs) for RCUK publications of some £11m or more, meaning the total costs were in excess of £20m. The majority of implementation costs related to management, advocacy and infrastructure development. Article administration accounted for only a small proportion of the total, at £0.8m for 'gold' and £0.1m for 'green' open access. While APCs and a proportion of other costs can be met from RCUK block grants, many costs are not recoverable through this route, and must be borne by research organisations. In the case of less research-intensive institutions, the cost of implementation vastly outweighs spending on articles, and is substantially greater than the block grant funding these institutions receive from RCUK.

(2014). [e-Book] **Establishing incentives and changing cultures to support data access**. London, Cancer Research UK, ESRC, MRC, and the Wellcome Trust. Texto completo: http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/stellent/groups/corporatesite/@msh_pedal/documents/web_document/wtp056495.pdf

This project was developed as a key component of the workplan of the Expert Advisory Group on Data Access (EAGDA). EAGDA wished to understand the factors that help and hinder individual researchers in making their data (both published and unpublished) available to other researchers, and to examine the potential need for new types of incentives to enable data access and sharing. This is a critical challenge in achieving the shared policy commitment of the four EAGDA funders to maximise the benefit derived from data outputs and the considerable investment they have made over recent years in supporting data sharing. In addition to a review of previous reports and other initiatives in this area, the work involved in-depth interviews with key stakeholders; two focus group discussions; and a web survey to which 35 responses were received from a broad range of researchers and data managers. Although based on a relatively modest number of responses and interviews, the findings closely mirrored those of previous work in this area. In particular there was a clear, overarching view that the research culture and environment is not perceived as providing sufficient support, nor adequate rewards for researchers who generate and share high-quality datasets.

(2014). [e-Book] **Open Access Journal Publishing 2014-2017**. Texto completo: <http://www.simbainformation.com/Open-Access-Journal-8346683/>

In today's global market, it's more important than ever to understand the changing dynamics of academic publishing. Rely on Simba Information's Open Access Journal Publishing 2014-2017 to build your growth plan for this year and beyond. This report explains the origins of the open access movement, gives a timeline for its development, but most importantly, for the first time Simba Information quantifies open access' position as a fast growing subsegment of scholarly journal publishing. Simba used the information it gathered through primary and secondary research to develop a financial outlook for open access journal publishing including leading competitors' performance through 2014 and market projections through 2017. This research was conducted in conjunction with a larger study of the overall market for scholarly and professional publishing.

(2014). [e-Book] **Portugal Open Access Policy Landscape**. Minho, PASTEUR4OA, Universidade of Minho. Texto completo: <http://www.pasteur4oa.eu/sites/pasteur4oa/files/resource/Portugal%20Case%20Study.pdf>

(2014). [e-Book] **Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey Open Access Mandates**, Taylor & Francis. Texto completo: http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/explore/Open-Access-Survey-2014-Annex-A.pdf?utm_term=%23oa&utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter

Towards the end of the survey, authors were asked to select the country they are primarily based in. Those authors selecting one of thirteen countries that have developed significant Open Access policies were directed to a page with a brief summary of their country's policies and some questions. Additionally, authors based in one of the 28 member states of the European Union were also directed to a page about Horizon 2020. This Annex covers the results from the sub-set of authors in the main survey sample who are based in the United States answering questions about the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

(2015). [e-Book] **Guidelines for Open Educational Resources (OER) in Higher Education**
Vancouver, British Columbia, UNESCO. Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213605e.pdf>

Los recursos educativos abiertos (REA) son los materiales utilizados para apoyar la educación que pueden ser accedidos libremente, reutilizados, modificados y compartidos. Estas Directrices esbozan las principales cuestiones y hacen sugerencias para la integración de los REA en la educación superior. Su

propósito es animar quienes toman decisiones en los gobiernos e instituciones a invertir en la producción sistemática de la adaptación y uso de los REA y llevarlos a la educación superior con el fin de mejorar la calidad de los currículos, la enseñanza y reducir los costos.

(2015). [e-Book] **Implementing Open Access:some practical steps your institution can take** London, ARMA, RLUK, SCONUL, UKCoRR. Texto completo: <http://repository.jisc.ac.uk/6143/1/oa-top-tips.pdf>

La implementación de Open Access: algunos pasos prácticos que debe tener en cuenta cualquier institución. Open Access (OA) a las publicaciones de investigación trae consigo importantes beneficios para instituciones del Reino Unido, los investigadores y los financiadores de investigación. Después de varios años de esfuerzo para aplicar la OA en el Reino Unido, tras el informe Finch (<http://bit.ly/1CJmJXu>) en 2012, ha habido una toma de conciencia de lo que funciona bien y lo que no funciona tan bien. En esta guía, desarrollada por SCONUL (sconul.ac.uk), RLUK (rluk.ac.uk), ARMA (arma.ac.uk) y UKCoRR (<http://ukcorr.org>), esta destilada a exponer las mejores práctica y a servir como pauta de aprendizaje sobre un conjunto de medidas que las instituciones pueden tomar para facilitar el camino. Si bien las medidas a tomar varían de una institución a otra. Para reflejar esto, este documento pretende ofrecer "algo para todo el mundo" ofrece actividades potenciales a los que en el comienzan su viaje hacia el acceso abierto así como aquellos que están en un estado más avanzado. Cabe destacar que los pasos descritos aquí son una mezcla deliberada de intervenciones, algunas de las cuales son muy variadas, y requieren de altos niveles de planificación y recursos, y algunos cambios menores incrementales para ofrecer posibles soluciones a todas las instituciones, sin importar el estado de desarrollo en el que se encuentren.

(2015). [e-Book] **Monitoring the Transition to Open Access: A report for the Universities UK Open Access Co-ordination Group August 2015** London Research Information Network (RIN). Texto completo: <http://www.researchinfonet.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Full-report-FINAL-AS-PUBLISHED.pdf>

This study was commissioned in response to a recommendation of the Finch Group in its second report in 2013 that reliable indicators should be gathered on key features of the transition to open access (OA) in the UK. The findings presented here are thus a first attempt at generating such indicators covering five sets of issues: _ OA options available to authors: the numbers of fully-OA and hybrid journals, along with issues such as the level of article processing charges (APCs), the availability of CC-BY and other licences, and the length of embargo periods _ Accessibility: authors' take-up of OA options: the numbers - and the proportions of the overall population - of articles accessible on OA terms via different routes _ Usage: the levels of usage of OA articles as compared to those that are not accessible on OA terms _ Financial sustainability for universities: the amounts paid by UK universities in subscriptions and in APCs; and _ Financial sustainability for learned societies: the overall income and expenditure - as well as the volumes of journal-related income and expenditure - of UK learned societies which have some publishing income. There are of course other issues highly relevant to the monitoring of progress towards OA, including such matters as the quality of services provided by publishers to authors and readers; and we hope that these will be addressed in subsequent studies. We are aware that the data we have been able to gather presents a number of challenges to which we draw attention in the body of this report. We make some recommendations that could lead to improvements in the quality of the data; and we are also aware that in subsequent exercises, improvements could be made in the methodologies we have adopted. Hence we have tried to be both clear and cautious in presenting our findings, which we summarise below.

(2015). [e-Book] **Open Access checklist for universities: A practical guide on implementation.** . Brussels, European University Association (EUA). Texto completo: http://www.eua.be/Libraries/Publications_homepage_list/Open_access_report_v3.sflb.ashx

EUA lanzó esta semana la "Open Access checklist for universities: A practical guide on implementation", un documento conciso para apoyar a las universidades en el desarrollo de políticas institucionales sobre el acceso abierto a las publicaciones de investigación. La lista de control de acceso abierto se dirige a las instituciones de educación superior y de investigación que están desarrollando o que planean desarrollar una política de acceso abierto a la investigación. Se pretende que sea una guía general en el desarrollo de políticas institucionales sobre acceso abierto que puede ser útil para las distintas partes interesadas, incluidos de liderazgo, administración, bibliotecarios e investigadores. La lista contiene información básica sobre acceso abierto, beneficios, retos y formas de aplicación, así como los aspectos estratégicos, prácticas y aspectos económicos que deben ser considerados en el desarrollo de la política de acceso abierto. También incluye enlaces a recursos y destaca algunas de las principales conclusiones de la encuesta EUA sobre Acceso Abierto realizada en 2014. La lista de verificación complementa y amplía el trabajo EUA anterior en este campo. En concreto, en el contexto del Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) firmado entre EUA y la Comisión Europea en 2012, EUA se ha comprometido a alentar a las universidades para poner en práctica las políticas de acceso abierto a nivel institucional y ha creado un grupo de trabajo integrado de expertos representantes de tres conferencias nacionales de rectores (Francia, Países Bajos, CPU; VSNU, y la Comunidad francesa de Bélgica, CREF) para supervisar su evolución.

(2015). [e-Book] **'We transform the world with culture' European Strategy 2015-2020**, Europeanana. Texto completo: http://pro.europeanana.eu/files/Europeanana_Professional/Publications/Europeanana%20Strategy%202020.pdf

Pasar de un portal a una plataforma es uno de los principales objetivos para 2015-2020 para que "la gente a reutilice y jueguen con el material, para interactuar con otras personas y participar en la creación de algo nuevo". Europeanana no puede lograr esta visión por sí sola y que necesita el apoyo de su red y de otros valiosos proyectos relacionados. Los manuscritos digitales del proyecto Europeanana (DM2E) son uno de estos proyectos. Lanzado en febrero de 2012 y termina en enero pasado, el proyecto DM2E se centra en el desarrollo de soluciones y herramientas basadas en datos vinculados que permiten a las

bibliotecas y archivos proporcionar manuscritos digitales de Europeana. En el transcurso del proyecto se desarrolló un nuevo modelo de datos para los manuscritos, y soluciones técnicas para permitir la descripción, la manipulación y el enriquecimiento de los datos. Los resultados fueron promovidos y validados por la comunidad Humanidades Digitales. El proyecto se desarrolla en tres niveles: 1. Un núcleo donde se recogen los datos, contenido y tecnología. 2. Un nivel de acceso donde se normalizan y enriquecen y se proporciona el interfaz para el acceso. 3. Y un nivel de servicio, donde se desarrollan experiencias a medida para cada grupo de tres usuarios: profesionales, usuarios finales y creativos.

(2015). [e-Book] **Working Group 2: Repository Interoperability : February 2015**, COAR. Texto completo: https://www.coar-repositories.org/files/Roadmap_final_formatted_20150203.pdf

Scholarly communication is undergoing fundamental changes, in particular with new requirements for open access to research outputs, new forms of peer-review, and alternative methods for measuring impact. In parallel, technical developments, especially in communication and interface technologies facilitate bi-directional data exchange across related applications and systems. The aim of this roadmap is to identify important trends and their associated action points in order for the repository community to determine priorities for further investments in interoperability.

In the past few years, Open Access repositories and their associated services have become an important component of the global e-research infrastructure. Increasingly, repositories are also being integrated with other systems, such as research administrative systems and with research data repositories, with the aim of providing a more integrated and seamless suite of services to various communities. Repositories can also be connected into networks (e.g. at the national or regional level) to support unified access to an open, aggregated collection of scholarship and related materials that machines can mine enabling researchers to work with content in new ways and allowing funders and

institutions to track research outputs. Scholarly communication is undergoing fundamental changes, in particular with new requirements for open access to research outputs, new forms of peer-review, and alternative methods for measuring impact. In parallel, technical developments, especially in communication and interface technologies facilitate bidirectional data exchange across related applications and systems. The aim of this roadmap is to identify important trends and their associated action points in order for the repository community to determine priorities for further investments in interoperability.

The roadmap process began with the compilation of a comprehensive list of interoperability issues derived from a broad discussion in the information, publishing and repository community. An Expert Advisory Panel was then asked to rate each issue according to its level of complexity and temporal relevance (or timing). This report presents the results of this process, ranking the issues according to these dimensions. The table below presents the key aspects in a two-dimensional structure.

(2016). [e-Book] **Five Year Study on Open Access Monographs in Humanities and Social Sciences.** . London, OAPEN, JOSC, AHRC. Texto completo: http://repository.jisc.ac.uk/6274/1/JR0049_OAPEN_UK_REPORT_NOV2015_v16.pdf

OAPEN del Reino Unido acaba de publicar un informe sobre los cinco años de monografías de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades en Acceso Abierto que fue financiado por JISC y por Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). El estudio cubre el desarrollo del proyecto OAPEN lanzado en 2010, ya que todos los esfuerzos en este sentido se habían centrado en las revistas y en las áreas de Ciencias y Tecnología, sin tener en cuenta que los libros siguen siendo el más importante medio de comunicar sus hallazgos por parte de los investigadores en las Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales. Aunque no hay una estrategia coherente para la publicación de monografías en acceso abierto, y esta no está exenta de desafíos, el informe establece una serie de recomendaciones basadas en tres principios básicos. Pluralidad – La investigación en las humanidades y las ciencias sociales es diversa, al igual que sus formas de publicación; tanto los métodos con los que se financian los investigadores y sus monografías, como el proceso de

publicación en sí, pueden tener una importante variedad de formas diferentes. Alianzas. Además de los diversos grupos de interés, esta investigación pone de relieve la existencia de un número amplio de proveedores que necesitan estar involucrados en el diálogo acerca de los modelos de acceso abierto para monografías. Transparencia. El camino al acceso abierto para monografías no es sencillo. Son varios los factores que lo dificultan, ya que las monografías son diferentes a las revistas, y entre sí, hay sutilezas en las relaciones, existiendo una variedad de perspectivas, incluso cuando se comparte un objetivo común; hay muchos modelos diferentes de publicación, lo que hace la tarea más complicada.

(2016). [e-Book] **Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Horizon 2020.** Bruselas, European Comission. Texto completo: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-pilot-guide_en.pdf

These Guidelines provide context and explanation for the rules on open access applicable to beneficiaries in projects funded or co-funded under Horizon 2020.

(2016). [e-Book] **H2020 Programme: Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Horizon 2020: Version 3.1 - 25 August 2016** European Comission. Texto completo: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-pilot-guide_en.pdf

These guidelines clarify the rules on open access that cover beneficiaries in projects funded or co-funded under Horizon 2020. Note that these guidelines do not apply to their full extent to actions funded by the European Research Council (ERC). For information and guidance concerning implementation of Open Access and the Open Research Data Pilot at the ERC, please see the Guidelines on the Implementation of Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data

in Projects supported by the European Research Council under Horizon 2020 or contact erc-open-access@ec.europa.eu.

(2016). [e-Book] **Open Science, Open Data, Open ... A UKeiG white paper**, UKeiG. Texto completo: http://www.cilip.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/open_access_white_paper_final.pdf

This White Paper gives an overview of developments in openness in Open Science, Open Data, Open Access and Open Monographs. Open Science is shown to be moving centre-stage, with a rationale of improving efficiency in science; increasing transparency and quality in the research validation process; speeding the transfer of knowledge; increasing knowledge spill-overs to the economy ;addressing global challenges more effectively; and promoting citizens' engagement in science and research. Open Data is shown to have undergone a surge in practical development, mirroring the well established repositories for research outputs. The development and application of model policies and of principles is also discussed. The current major developments in Open Access are discussed in detail, including the identification and mirroring of success factors in funders' and institutions' policies and mandates for driving Open Access deposits and the growth in Gold Open Access. The appearance of publishers and supporting infrastructure for the publication of Open Access scholarly monographs and textbooks is outlined. Finally there is a prediction of the growth and influence of Open Science

(2016). [e-Book] **Pay It Forward: Investigating a Sustainable Model of Open Access Article Processing Charges for Large North American Research Institutions**. New York, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Texto completo: http://icis.ucdavis.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/UC-Pay-It-Forward-Final-Report.rev_.7.18.16.pdf

“Pay It Forward” es un proyecto financiado por la Fundación Andrew W. Mellon, que agrupa a las bibliotecas de investigación en Harvard, la Universidad Estatal de Ohio, la Universidad de la Columbia Británica, y los diez campus de la Universidad de California; la industria editorial, socios expertos en bibliometría de Thomson Reuters (Web of Science), Elsevier (Scopus), Asociación de Editores y expertos e investigadores en comunicación científica de varias instituciones en América del Norte y Europa. El proyecto extrae varias conclusiones importantes para que sirvan de ayuda a la discusión de un modelo sostenible de gasto por procesamiento de artículos (APC) de revistas de acceso abierto financiado por los propios organismos de edición científica a gran escala.

(2016). [e-Book] **A vision for World Class Payments in the UK A focus on Open Access to payment systems for payment providers.** Texto completo: <https://www.finextra.com/finextra-downloads/newsdocs/report%20world%20class%20payments.pdf>

Over the past two years we have taken an evidence-based approach to establish what world class payments means to different groups of customers. Following engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, in August 2015 we published our first World Class Payments report. In it we set out a clear vision of how payments in the UK could be developed to deliver optimum benefits to the UK and its customers, whilst also supporting competition and innovation in a changing financial landscape. We have continued to share our work with the Payments Strategy Forum, which was set up by the new payments regulator in 2015, to aid its work to develop a strategy for the payments industry. The PSF is due to publish their recommendations for consultation this summer (2016).

(COL), C. o. L. (2011). [e-Book] **Guidelines for Open Educational Resources (OER) in Higher Education.** Paris, Unesco. Texto completo: http://www.col.org/PublicationDocuments/Guidelines_OER_HE.pdf

Los recursos educativos abiertos (REA) son los materiales utilizados para apoyar la educación que puede ser accedidos libremente, reutilizados, modificados y compartidos. Estas Directrices esbozan las principales cuestiones y hacen sugerencias para la integración de los REA en la educación superior. Su propósito es animar a quienes toman decisiones en los gobiernos e instituciones a invertir en la producción sistemática de la adaptación y uso de los REA y llevarlos a la educación superior con el fin de mejorar la calidad de los currículos, la enseñanza y reducir los costos.

(ESF), E. S. F. (2012). [e-Book] **Open Access in Biomedical Research**.
Luxembourg, European Science Foundation (ESF). Texto
completo: <http://goo.gl/2eh32>

El European Medical Research Councils (EMRCS) acaba de publicar el informe que lleva por título "Open Access in Biomedical Research" en el que se destaca la necesidad de acelerar la adopción del acceso abierto a los artículos de investigación en las ciencias biomédicas en toda Europa.

Abadal, E. (2012). [e-Book] **Acceso abierto a la ciencia** Barcelona, Editorial UOC.
Texto
completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/bitstream/10760/16863/1/2012-acceso-abierto-e-pi-uoc-vfinal-autor.pdf>

El acceso abierto (open access) a la ciencia es el movimiento que persigue la disponibilidad libre y gratuita de los contenidos científicos en internet. A pesar de tratarse de una iniciativa conocida, existen aún ideas confusas y también malas interpretaciones sobre algunos de sus objetivos, características o funcionamiento. Este libro se ha organizado para dar respuesta a estas dudas y malentendidos. En primer lugar, se presentan los fundamentos y antecedentes del acceso abierto, entendido como un cambio radical en el

funcionamiento del sistema de comunicación científica. En los capítulos siguientes se analiza la situación de las revistas científicas y los repositorios (que constituyen las dos vías establecidas para conseguir este cambio de modelo), los aspectos legales relacionados con la información científica, la actitud de los científicos respecto del acceso abierto y las políticas desplegadas para facilitar la extensión de este modelo. Para finalizar, se presenta una valoración de los logros conseguidos hasta el momento por el movimiento y sus retos de futuro.

Adema, J. (2010). [e-Book] **Overview of Open Access Models for eBooks in the Humanities and Social Sciences**, OAPEN. Texto completo: <http://bpnet.eclap.eu/axmedis/4b3/00000-4b3ca034-a3a5-4be4-aaaa-aea11bcb7bbc/2/AXMEDIS7675.pdf>

La publicación de libros en acceso abierto en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales (HSS) continua en aumento. Están surgiendo iniciativas en el ámbito internacional, que proveen acceso a los títulos individuales de pleno derecho por parte de los editores de acceso abierto. La mayor parte de estos esfuerzos, sin embargo, todavía en fase de experimentación, prueba y desarrollo de nuevas editoriales y modelos de negocio, así como el comportamiento de seguimiento de clientes tanto online como offline. Sin embargo, se pueden distinguir algunas de las tendencias y los patrones. Esta investigación se han analizado una serie de iniciativas y, específicamente, sobre modelos de publicación, modelos de negocio y los procesos de publicación. Dentro de estas divisiones, se ha prestado especial atención a la naturaleza del contenido, el nivel de acceso abierto, la revisión por pares y las políticas de derechos de autor y, por último, las estrategias de colaboración. La iniciativa de publicación en abierto de libros analizados en este informe han sido clasificados de acuerdo a los modelos de su publicación, por lo tanto han sido clasificadas por editoriales comerciales, imprentas y sociedades, universidades, bibliotecas universitarias, editoriales universitarias, y , asociaciones editoriales.

Adema, J. (2012). [e-Book] **DOAB User Needs Analysis – Final Report – October 2012**, The Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB). Texto completo: <http://doabooks.files.wordpress.com/2012/11/doab-user-needs.pdf>

The Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) is a discovery service for Open Access monographs and a metadata dissemination service. DOAB provides a searchable index to peer-reviewed monographs and edited volumes published under an Open Access business model, with links to the full texts of the publications at the publisher's website or repository. DOAB allows aggregators, libraries and other service providers to harvest metadata on Open Access monographs in order to integrate these in their catalogues and services. About this report, This final evaluation and recommendation report is based on the user experiences, needs, and expectations as they emerged from the qualitative components (survey, workshop and online discussion platform) that were used to conduct the DOAB User Needs Analysis. This final public report, intended for the wider academic and publishing community, aims to advise in the establishment of procedures, criteria and standards concerning the set-up and functioning of the DOAB platform and service and to devise guidelines and recommendations for admissions to DOAB

Adie, E. [e-Book] **Altmetrics data for Nature Communications articles, Oct '13 - Oct '14**. Texto
completo: https://figshare.com/articles/Altmetrics_data_for_Nature_Communications_articles_Oct_13_Oct_14/1213687

The dataset lists their OA status (NComms was a hybrid journal during this period), DOIs, subjects, publication dates, title, the number of authors, the number of references, the number of unique tweeters, blogs, news outlets, Mendeley readers and 'frequent scholarly article tweeting' tweeters.

Albanese, P., M. H. Bernius, et al. (2009). [e-Book] **The Open Publishing Guide: Creating a Self- Publishing Website Using Open Source Content Management Tool**. Rochester, NY, RIT. Texto
completo: <http://print.rit.edu/pubs/picrm200903.pdf>

The goal of the RIT Open Publishing Guide project is to create a web-based repository of information about self-publishing, including publishing tutorials. As this was primarily a production-based project as opposed to research, this report will focus on the process taken to develop the final website. It will discuss the steps necessary to produce a website of the scope and scale of the Open Publishing Guide, provide an overview of the production methodology, discuss the process by which content was acquired for the site, explore the web platform used to deliver the content, and, finally, outline the high level production workflow of the site. This report will be of use to those interested in deploying large scale, dynamic, websites and individuals interested in consumer-focused, Internet print-on-demand services

Alemany Martínez, D. (2014). [e-Book] **Los cursos MOOC de las universidades españolas y la formación docente en competencia digital**, Universidad de Alicante. Vicerrectorado de Estudios, Formación y Calidad. Texto completo: <http://rua.ua.es/dspace/handle/10045/41699>

La cultura del Open Access ha ido derivando desde la producción científica al ámbito educativo. Los cursos MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) constituyen una fórmula de formación de calidad en acceso abierto en auge. Se analizan los cursos MOOC ofertados por las universidades españolas, las principales plataformas (MiríadaX, Coursera y edEX) donde se alojan, y la tipología de cursos que se ofertan en el campo de formación del profesorado, centrándonos además en el desarrollo de competencias digitales. Se plantea la situación actual en cuanto a la acreditación de cursos MOOC desde un punto de vista crítico, concluyendo que son muchas las ventajas que suponen como modelo de formación alternativa, democrática e inclusiva.

Aliprandi, S. (2014). [e-Book] **Il fenomeno open data. Indicazioni e norme per un mondo di dati aperti**. Roma, LediPublishing Texto
completo: <http://www.doabooks.org/doab?func=fulltext&rid=15701>

Nell'affascinante mondo della cultura open, dopo software open source, standard aperti, open access e open content, il fenomeno dei dati aperti rappresenta l'ultima frontiera e forse anche quella attualmente più strategica. Alla fine degli anni 2000 si è infatti aperto il dibattito sull'importanza della disponibilità e libera diffusione di dati "crudi" (anche e soprattutto da parte del settore pubblico) così da poter aumentare il potenziale informativo e comunicativo della conoscenza condivisa figlia della rivoluzione digitale. Ci si è presto accorti che la possibilità di raccogliere, gestire e riutilizzare quantità di dati sempre maggiori e sempre più dense di correlazioni porta la necessità di alcune riflessioni di carattere sia giuridico che tecnologico. In questo libro, in ottica divulgativa, si cerca di presentare le principali questioni emergenti, tracciando un quadro normativo completo e fornendo alcune essenziali linee guida. SIMONE ALIPRANDI ha un dottorato di ricerca in Società dell'Informazione ed è un avvocato che si occupa di consulenza, ricerca e formazione nel campo del diritto d'autore e più in generale del diritto dell'ICT. È responsabile dal 2005 del Progetto Copyleft-Italia.it, è membro di Array (www.array.eu) e collabora costantemente con alcuni enti universitari; ha pubblicato vari articoli e libri sul mondo delle tecnologie open e della cultura libera, rilasciando tutte le sue opere con licenze di tipo copyleft. Maggiori informazioni sulle sue attività nonché tutte le sue opere sono disponibili sul suo sito personale www.aliprandi.org.

Alonso Arévalo, J., J. A. Cordón García, et al. (2011). La propiedad intelectual y los derechos de autor en bibliotecas y centros de información: revistas digitales y acceso abierto. El copyright en cuestión : Diálogos sobre propiedad intelectual. J. T. R. y. J. A. G. H. (coords). Bilbao, Deusto.

El sector del libro se define en términos económicos como un oligopolio por sectores: algunos grandes grupos controlan el mercado y muchos pequeños editores se sitúan en los márgenes. Estos márgenes ocupan su lugar dentro del sistema; constituyen laboratorios para el descubrimiento y lanzamiento de autores sin asumir el riesgo financiero inherente al lanzamiento y comercialización de un libro. Son los grandes grupos los que recuperan a los autores exitosos gracias a su potencial financiero y publicitario.

Alonso Arévalo, J., I. Subirats i Coll, et al. (2008). [e-Book] **Informe APEI sobre acceso abierto**. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/12507/>

Informe sobre acceso abierto en el que se explica en que consiste el movimiento 'open access', las nuevas formas de comunicación científica, el funcionamiento de los repositorios y la situación del acceso abierto en España. Contenidos: 1: La edición electrónica (revistas electrónicas, comunicación científica). 2: Libre acceso a los resultados de la investigación (movimiento por el acceso abierto, propiedad intelectual). 3: La edición y el libre acceso (políticas editoriales, datos sobre acceso abierto). 4: Repositorios, recolectores y servicios (repositorios, autoarchivo, recolectores, revistas en acceso abierto). 5: Repositorios y recolectores en España (desarrollo de repositorios, iniciativas estatales). 6. Recursos de información (fuentes y bibliografía).

Alonso Peri, A., A. Galán Palacio, et al. (2009). [e-Book] **Repositorio Institucional de Asturias (RIA): memoria 2009**. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/14159/>

This memory book describes the experience of creating the Institutional Repository of Asturias (RIA) digital platform which forms part of the open access movement, and constitutes the first initiative carried out in Asturias in this field. This paper highlights the method, the goals, the participating organisations, the components of the system and the open access policies adopted by the Government of the Principality of Asturias.

Alonso-Arévalo, J. (2015). [e-Book] **Un viaje a la Cultura Open**. Salamanca, Ediciones del Universo. Texto completo: <https://www.amazon.es/viaje-CULTURA-Julio-Alonso-Ar%C3%A9valo-ebook/dp/B00UKFQ3A6>

La Investigación científica innovadora tiene un papel crucial en el tratamiento de los desafíos globales – que van desde la atención de la salud y el cambio climático con las energías renovables y la gestión de los recursos naturales. La velocidad y la profundidad de esta investigación dependen de fomentar los intercambios de colaboración entre las diferentes comunidades y asegurar su más amplia difusión. El intercambio de ideas, conocimientos y datos son fundamentales para mejorar la comunicación científica, y por lo tanto el progreso humano. Este es un momento crucial para determinar la dirección futura que tomarán los movimientos abiertos. Cuatro áreas clave que han sido fundamentales en la evolución dentro de la educación abierta: acceso abierto, MOOCs, recursos educativos abiertos. Se exploran las tensiones dentro de estos escenarios clave, donde la orientación futura que tomen los movimientos abiertos es importante para todos los que tienen interés directo en la investigación, educación y en muchos aspectos de la vida cotidiana. Free Culture debería traducirse en realidad con un título bímembre: “Cultura libre”, pero también “Liberen la cultura”. Lawrence Lessig, catedrático de Derecho en la Universidad de Harvard, se ha convertido en uno de los activistas más prestigiosos y reconocidos por sus trabajos en el campo de los derechos y libertades en Internet. Muy especialmente por su conocimiento y compromiso frente a los problemas y perjuicios que suscita la actual legislación sobre propiedad intelectual para el progreso cultural en el contexto de la sociedad digital. La tesis principal, que viene a defender es que hoy en día junto a la privacidad, la forma en la que se están articulando las leyes del copyright es la principal barrera para el desarrollo de la cultura tal como se viene desarrollando y tal como la entendieron los padres fundadores de la Constitución de los EE UU. Tras la digitalización de los contenidos y con la llegada de Internet la aplicación restrictiva del copyright sitúa a los usuarios y a los nuevos creadores como potenciales infractores, en la mayoría de los casos incluso en posición de indefensión frente a los gestores y herederos de los derechos del copyright.

Alperin, J. P., D. Babini, et al. (2014). [e-Book] **Open Access Indicators and Scholarly Communications in Latin America** Buenos Aires, CLACSO. Texto completo: <http://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/clacso/se/20140917054406/OpenAccess.pdf>

As regional open access initiatives from Latin America have begun to produce and share indicators, this book on "Open Access Indicators and Scholarly Communications in Latin America" is a first attempt to systematically explore and describe them within the broader context of Open Science. In this process, the publication aims at identifying the presence, growth, use and reach of research results that are now "open" and freely available in the Web. This book is the result of a joint research and development project supported by UNESCO and undertaken in 2013 by UNESCO (Bhanu Neupane) in partnership with the Public Knowledge Project (PKP); the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO); the Network of Scientific Journals of Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (RedALyC); Africa Journals Online (AJOL); the Latin America Social Sciences School-Brazil (FLACSO-Brazil); and the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO). This book aims to contribute to the understanding of scholarly production, use and reach through measures that are open and inclusive. This publication serves as an important milestone in the UNESCO's Open Access Strategy that 196 countries have collectively endorsed. The publication has also received significant inputs from the PKP-FLACSO-IDRC's project "Quality in Open Scholarly Communication of Latin America", which was undertaken in 2012-2013 in collaboration with Latindex, SciELO and Redalyc.

Alperín, J. P. and G. Fischman (2015). [e-Book] **Hecho en Latinoamérica: acceso abierto, revistas académicas e innovaciones regionales**. Buenos Aires, CLACSO. Texto completo:http://www.clacso.org.ar/libreria-latinoamericana/contador/sumar_pdf.php?id_libro=988

América Latina se distingue de otras regiones del mundo por considerar la información científica como un bien común, y todas las iniciativas arriba mencionadas son financiadas con fondos públicos y gestionadas por la misma comunidad académica que publica las revistas científicas, a diferencia de Europa y Estados Unidos donde se han tercerizado y comercializado gran parte de las comunicaciones científicas, principalmente las revistas. El libro que aquí se presenta ofrece los resultados de investigaciones exploratorias y diversas miradas

sobre los logros, los problemas detectados y los retos que enfrenta la región con miras al futuro, en relación con el acceso, la visibilidad e impacto científico y social de la investigación publicada en revistas dentro de Latinoamérica, y la evaluación de esas revistas por parte de los sistemas de evaluación e incentivos para las carreras académicas y científicas en la región.

Alperin, J. P., A. Packer, et al. (2014). [e-Book] **Indicadores de Acceso Abierto y Comunicaciones Académicas en América Latina**, CLACSO. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/25121/>

This book is the result of a joint research and development project supported by UNESCO and undertaken in 2013 by UNESCO in partnership with the Public Knowledge Project (PKP), the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), the Network of Scientific Journals of Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (RedALyC), Africa Journals Online (AJOL), the Latin America Social Sciences SchoolBrazil (FLACSO-Brazil), and the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO). This book aims to contribute to the understanding of scholarly production, use and reach through measures that are open and inclusive. The present book is divided into two sections. The first section presents a narrative summary of Open Access in Latin America, including a description of the major regional initiatives that are collecting and systematizing data related to Open Access scholarship, and of available data that can be used to understand the (i) growth, (ii) reach, and (iii) impact of Open Access in developing regions. The first section ends with recommendations for future activities. The second section includes in-depth case-studies with the descriptions of indicators and methodologies of peer-review journal portals SciELO and Redalyc, and a case of subject digital repository maintained by CLACSO

Alperin, J. P., A. Packer, et al. (2014). [e-Book] **Indicadores de Acceso Abierto y Comunicaciones Académicas en América Latina**, CLACSO. Texto completo: http://eprints.rclis.org/25121/2/Indicadores_de_acceso_abierto.pdf

This book is the result of a joint research and development project supported by UNESCO and undertaken in 2013 by UNESCO in partnership with the Public Knowledge Project (PKP), the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), the Network of Scientific Journals of Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (RedALyC), Africa Journals Online (AJOL), the Latin America Social Sciences SchoolBrazil (FLACSO-Brazil), and the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO). This book aims to contribute to the understanding of scholarly production, use and reach through measures that are open and inclusive. The present book is divided into two sections. The first section presents a narrative summary of Open Access in Latin America, including a description of the major regional initiatives that are collecting and systematizing data related to Open Access scholarship, and of available data that can be used to understand the (i) growth, (ii) reach, and (iii) impact of Open Access in developing regions. The first section ends with recommendations for future activities. The second section includes in-depth case-studies with the descriptions of indicators and methodologies of peer-review journal portals SciELO and Redalyc, and a case of subject digital repository maintained by CLACSO

Aman, V. (2014). [e-Book] **The potential of preprints to accelerate scholarly communication: A bibliometric analysis based on selected journals**. Berlin, Humboldt University of Berlin. Texto completo: <http://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1306/1306.4856.pdf>

It is in the nature of science to conduct research and to publish results, mostly as peer-reviewed articles reporting findings, theories, models, or reviews. Research activities often implement techniques and ideas previously established by other scientists in the same research field. Bibliographic references reveal the researcher's dependency on already existing literature. An academic paper thus demands citations - and it is a small effort to cite. Citations can be used to measure the importance and influence of a single article, a journal, an author, or a group of researchers. Besides citations, there are several other metrics reflecting distinct facets of science. Bibliometrics in general, deals with measurable properties of the communication process in science. The communication ground in science is a network of published papers, above all journal articles. However, in the course of time, other means of communication have evolved. Among those

are preprints, i.e., manuscripts that have not been peer-reviewed. This work examines to which extent preprints can accelerate scholarly communication. The longsome process of peer review and journal publication has an adverse effect on science. Hence, any way of speeding up the publication cycle is worth supporting. The investigation of the acceleration of science is quite sensitive to the research field in question. Scholarly communication in social sciences and humanities is different from the communication in sciences because authors prefer to publish books instead of articles, and use resources older than those used by natural scientists.

Archambault, E., D. Amyot, et al. (2013). [e-Book] **Proportion of Open Access Peer-Reviewed Papers at the European and World Levels—2004-2011.**

Québec, Canada, Science-Metrix Inc. Texto

completo: http://www.science-metrix.com/pdf/SM_EC_OA_Availability_2004-2011.pdf

This report re-assesses the Open Access (OA) availability of scholarly publications during the 2004 to 2011 period, for 22 fields of knowledge, as well as for the European Research Area countries, Brazil, Canada, Japan, and the US. Using a strategy to increase the number of free articles retrieved (that is, which aims to increasing recall), led to close to a doubling of the proportion of OA estimated by teams lead by Björk and by Harnad. The present report shows that the tipping point for OA (more than 50% of the papers available for free) has been reached in several countries, including Brazil, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the US, as well as in biomedical research, biology, and mathematics and statistics.

Archambault, É., J. Caruso, et al. (2014). [e-Book] **State-of-art analysis of OA strategies to peer-review publications.** Bruselas, Bélgica, European

Commission. Texto

completo: http://science-metrix.com/files/science-metrix/publications/d_2.1_sm_e_c_dg-rtd_oa_policies_in_the_era_update_v05p.pdf

The present report examines policies and strategies that aim to foster open access (OA) and discusses how OA policies are monitored and enforced. The analysis is supported by findings from the literature on the global progression of OA since 1996, and comments on themes and debates that have emerged from the OA movement. At the pan-European level, the Open Access Pilot was launched by the European Commission as part of its Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) in August 2008. Within several thematic areas of the framework programme, FP7 projects are required to deposit peer-reviewed research articles or final manuscripts resulting from projects into an online repository. Other Europe-wide initiatives include the Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research (DRIVER), established to build a cohesive network of repositories for research and education, and the Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe (OpenAIRE), a complementary project offering organisational and technological infrastructure for the identification, deposition, access and monitoring of FP7 and European Research Council (ERC) funded publications. Launched in February 2014, a new 30- month project titled PASTEUR4OA (Open Access Policy Alignment Strategies for European Union Research) aims to help Member States to develop and/or reinforce OA strategies and policies at the national level and facilitate coordination among the Member States.

Asturias, G. d. P. d. (2011). [e-Book] **Difusión y divulgación científica en Internet**. Oviedo, Gobierno del Principado de Asturias. Texto completo: <http://www.cienciatec.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/Difusi%C3%B3n-y-divulgaci%C3%B3n-cient%C3%ADfica-en-Internet.pdf>

Este documento es una iniciativa del Gobierno del Principado de Asturias en el marco del proyecto Cienciatec.org, que ha sido elaborado mediante la asistencia técnica de Adama Web S.L. Termina de redactarse a fecha de 23 de noviembre de 2011 y se puede consultar la licencia de difusión (dominio público) y los reconocimientos en el capítulo 7. La investigación científica no tiene razón de ser si no se difunde entre las distintas comunidades científicas y si no se divulga entre las personas con conocimientos no tan especializados pero inquietas y con interés por los avances en la sociedad. Internet hace a la ciencia más apasionante, divertida y atractiva que nunca. El personal investigador debe

aprovecharlo. ¿Cómo? El documento Difusión y divulgación científica en Internet puede ayudar a encontrar los cauces más adecuados en la red.

Atchison, A. and J. Bull (2015). [e-Book] **Will Open Access Get Me Cited? An Analysis of the Efficacy of Open Access Publishing in Political Science**. Chapel Drive, Valparaiso, USA, Valparaiso University. Texto completo: http://scholar.valpo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1020&context=ccls_fac_pub

The digital revolution has made it easier for Political Scientists to share and access highquality research online. However, many of these articles are stored in proprietary databases that some institutions cannot afford. High-quality, peer reviewed, top-tier journal articles that have been made open access (freely available online) should theoretically be more easily accessed and cited than articles of similar quality that are only available to paying customers. Research into the efficacy of Open Access (OA) publishing has thus far focused mainly on the natural sciences, and the results have been mixed. Because OA has not been as widely adopted in the social sciences, disciplines like Political Science have received very little attention in the OA research. In this paper, we seek to determine the efficacy of OA in Political Science. Our primary hypothesis is that OA articles will be cited at higher rates than articles that are toll access (TA), meaning only available to paying customers. We test this by analyzing the mean citation rates of OA and TA articles from eight top-ranked Political Science journals. We find that OA publication results in a clear citation advantage in Political Science publishing.

Babini, D., J. Fraga, et al. (2006). [e-Book] **Edición electrónica, bibliotecas virtuales y portales para las ciencias sociales en América Latina y el Caribe**, CLACSO - Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/8270/>

This book was prepared with materials used by the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) for training social science editors and librarians within its network of 175 affiliated institutions in 21 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the first section of the book Peter Suber, responsible for the SPARC Open Access Newsletter (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, Washington), makes an introduction of the open access concept. In the following chapters Sally Morris from ALPSP (Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers, Sussex) and Pippa Smart from INASP (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, Oxford), provide guidance on aspects to consider when publishing a journal online. And Florencia Vergara Rossi, responsible of CLACSO's virtual library platform, describes how to prepare PDF's with open source software. LATINDEX (Indice Latinoamericano de Publicaciones Científicas Seriadas, México) provides quality control criteria for printed and digital journals. E-publications included in a website –as a simple list of links or within a digital library with search facilities– become visible for international users when portals index them. In the third part of the book are described the portals with more impact for social sciences in Latin America and the Caribbean: CLACSO, SciELO and Redalyc.

Bailey, J., Charles W. (2005). [e-Book] **Open Access Bibliography: Liberating Scholarly Literature with E-Prints and Open Access Journals**. Washington, Association of Research Libraries. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/6853/1/oab.pdf>

The Open Access Bibliography: Liberating Scholarly Literature with E-Prints and Open Access Journals provides an overview of open access concepts, and it presents over 1,300 selected English-language books, conference papers (including some digital video presentations), debates, editorials, e-prints, journal and magazine articles, news articles, technical reports, and other printed and electronic sources that are useful in understanding the open access movement's efforts to provide free access to and unfettered use of scholarly literature. Most sources have been published between 1999 and August 31, 2004; however, a limited number of key sources published prior to 1999 are also included. Where possible, links are provided to sources that are freely available on the Internet (approximately 78 percent of the bibliography's references have such links). The 129-page bibliography has been published in print and PDF formats by the

Association of Research Libraries (ARL). The print version is available from ARL. The book is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License.

Ball, D. (2015). [e-Book] **Open Science, open data, open access ... A UKeig white paper**. London, UKeig. Texto completo: http://www.cilip.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/open_access_white_paper_final.pdf

This White Paper gives an overview of developments in openness in Open Science, Open Data, Open Access and Open Monographs. Open Science is shown to be moving centre-stage, with a rationale of improving efficiency in science; increasing transparency and quality in the research validation process; speeding the transfer of knowledge; increasing knowledge spill-overs to the economy ;addressing global challenges more effectively; and promoting citizens' engagement in science and research. Open Data is shown to have undergone a surge in practical development, mirroring the well established repositories for research outputs. The development and application of model policies and of principles is also discussed. The current major developments in Open Access are discussed in detail, including the identification and mirroring of success factors in funders' and institutions' policies and mandates for driving Open Access deposits and the growth in Gold Open Access. The appearance of publishers and supporting infrastructure for the publication of Open Access scholarly monographs and textbooks is outlined. Finally there is a prediction of the growth and influence of Open Science

Bankier, J. G. and K. Gleason (2014). [e-Book] **Institutional repository software comparison**. Paris, Unesco. Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002271/227115e.pdf>

Institutional Repositories were first developed as an online solution for collecting, preserving, and disseminating the scholarship of universities, colleges, and other research institutions. The repository quickly evolved into a platform for libraries to publish and showcase the entire breadth of an institution's scholarship including articles, books, theses, dissertations, and journals. Added support for images, video, audio, and other media has brought greater depth to repository collections. Since 2000, a number of repository platforms have been developed, each with their own set of benefits and technical criteria. Initially it was believed that repositories had to be open source and locally installed. The open source platforms offered unlimited flexibility for developers to build custom features and collections. However, over the past decade, the platforms have been enhanced to include many of the features that would previously have required local customization. Additionally, the potential high cost of ongoing development and maintenance of locally-hosted software has led many institutions to move to hosted options. The fear of lock-in associated with specific solutions has also faded due to the success of interoperability tools, such as OAI-PMH, available on each of the platforms. IR managers, sometimes on their second or third IR platform, can attest to the relative ease with which one can move from one platform to another.

Bartling, S. and S. Friesike (2014). [e-Book] **Opening Science: The Evolving Guide on How the Internet is Changing Research, Collaboration and Scholarly Publishing**. Munich, Springer-Verlag GmbH. Texto completo: http://download.springer.com/static/pdf/726/bok%253A978-3-319-00026-8.pdf?auth66=1415102067_4515bcd22faaaef79c592031a63310e7&ext=.pdf

t In this introductory chapter we establish a common understanding of what are and what drives current changes in research and science. The concepts of Science 2.0 and Open Science will be introduced. As such we provide a short introduction to the history of science and knowledge dissemination. We explain the origins of our scientific culture which evolved around publication methods. Interdependencies of current concepts will be elucidated and it will be stated that the transition towards Open Science is a complex cultural change. Reasons as to why the change is slow are discussed and the main obstacles are identified. Next, we explain the recent changes in scientific workflows and how these cause changes in the system as a whole. Furthermore, we provide an overview on the

entire book and explain what can be found in each chapter. Open Science is an umbrella term encompassing a multitude of assumptions about the future of knowledge creation and dissemination. Based on a literature review, this chapter aims at structuring the overall discourse by proposing five Open Science schools of thought: The infrastructure school (which is concerned with the technological architecture), the public school (which is concerned with the accessibility of knowledge creation), the “measurement school”(which is concerned with alternative impact measurement), the “democratic school”(which is concerned with access to knowledge) and the “pragmatic school” (which is concerned with collaborative research).

Barton, M. R. (2005). [e-Book] **Cómo crear un Repositorio Institucional : Manual LEADIRS II** MIT Libraries. Texto completo: <http://recolecta.fecyt.es/sites/default/files/contenido/documentos/mit.pdf>

El programa de seminarios sobre el Aprendizaje de Repositorios Institucionales Digitales (LEADIRS) trata de describir e ilustrar cómo se crea un Repositorio Institucional en línea. La serie de seminarios LEADIRS presenta a un grupo de especialistas del Reino Unido y del extranjero que comparten su habilidad y su experiencia a la hora de crear Repositorios Institucionales. Este manual es un suplemento a las presentaciones del seminario y ofrece consejos prácticos así como hojas de trabajo que puede usar para empezar su propio programa de repositorio. Siempre que es posible, le remitimos a ejemplos del mundo real de ayuda a la organización o presentaciones realizadas por equipos bibliotecarios universitarios en el Reino Unido y en el extranjero

BEREC (2011). [e-Book] **BEREC Report on “Open Access” 2011**. Texto completo: [http://www.ircg.eu/streaming/BoR%20\(11\)%2005%20BEREC%20report%20on%20Open%20Access_final.pdf?contentId=547137&field=ATTACHED_FILE](http://www.ircg.eu/streaming/BoR%20(11)%2005%20BEREC%20report%20on%20Open%20Access_final.pdf?contentId=547137&field=ATTACHED_FILE)

El Grupo de Reguladores Europeos de las redes de comunicaciones electrónicas y servicios se creó en la Comisión Europea para establecer un mecanismo adecuado para fomentar la cooperación y la coordinación entre las autoridades nacionales y la Comisión, con el fin de promover el desarrollo del mercado interior de redes y servicios de comunicaciones. Para aprovechar esta experiencia, el Grupo será reemplazado por el Organismo denominado Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) y su oficina de apoyo creada a partir de la reforma recientemente aprobada de la normativa comunitaria de telecomunicaciones para mejorar la coherencia de la aplicación del marco regulador de la UE. El impacto potencial que el acceso a las redes de comunicaciones electrónicas pueden tener sobre la competencia y la amplia disponibilidad de redes y servicios de red es un principio fundamental que sustenta el marco normativo europeo. En Europa, los operadores tradicionales han recibido el mandato de facilitar el acceso a los operadores que compiten con el fin de reducir las barreras a la entrada y para promover la prestación competitiva de servicios de comunicaciones electrónicas en beneficio de los consumidores europeos

BEREC (2011). [e-Book] **BEREC Report on “Open Access” 2011**. Texto completo: [http://www.erg.eu/streaming/BoR%20\(11\)%2005%20BEREC%20report%20on%20Open%20Access_final.pdf?contentId=547137&field=ATTACHED_FILE](http://www.erg.eu/streaming/BoR%20(11)%2005%20BEREC%20report%20on%20Open%20Access_final.pdf?contentId=547137&field=ATTACHED_FILE)

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Blessinger, P. and T. J. Bliss (2016). [e-Book] **Open Education: International Perspectives in Higher Education**, Open Book Publishers Texto completo: <http://www.openbookpublishers.com/reader/531#page/1/mode/2up>

"This insightful collection of essays explores the ways in which open education can democratise access to education for all. It is a rich resource that offers both research and case studies to relate the application of open technologies and approaches in education settings around the world. Global in perspective, this book argues strongly for the value of open education in both the developed and developing worlds. Through a mixture of theoretical and practical approaches, it demonstrates that open education promotes ideals of inclusion, diversity, and social justice to achieve the vision of education as a fundamental human right. A must-read for practitioners, policy-makers, scholars and students in the field of education."

Bothma, T. J. D., J. Lau, et al. (2012). [e-Book] **Libraries Driving Access to Knowledge**. The Hague, De Gruyter Texto completo: <http://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/129022>

This book is a must for librarians with international interest in access to knowledge. It includes a collection of 15 chapters written by authors from all over the world and covers different approaches to the vital role of libraries driving access to knowledge. There are chapters that offer solutions and ideas to enable libraries to become the knowledge engine in society. Other chapters discuss the conceptual part of the subject and related services. The book was compiled as

part of the presidential theme of Ellen Tise, IFLA President 2009-2011, with the aim of offering the reader a good portrait of the opportunities and challenges that libraries have in driving access to knowledge.

Brito, R. F. d., M. G. Guedes, et al. (2013). [e-Book] **Atribuição de identificadores digitais para publicações científicas: DOI para o SEER/OJS**. Rio de Janeiro, IBICT. Texto

completo: <http://livroaberto.ibict.br/bitstream/1/1016/7/Atribui%c3%a7%c3%a3o%20de%20identificadores%20digitais%20para%20publica%c3%a7%c3%b5es%20cient%c3%adficas.pdf> (pdf)

<http://livroaberto.ibict.br/bitstream/1/1016/6/Atribui%c3%a7%c3%a3o%20de%20identificadores%20digitais%20para%20publica%c3%a7%c3%b5es%20cient%c3%adficas.epub> (ePub)

Esta publicação tem como objetivo descrever o sistema DOI, suas vantagens, requisitos, e como pode ser operacionalizado por meio do SEER/OJS, apresentando as motivações do uso do DOI. Com isso, tem-se por objetivo difundir tanto esse indicador quanto as formas de adquirí-lo, principalmente, por ser um indentificador mundialmente aceito. Nesse intuito, oferta-se esta documentação técnica sobre o DOI em língua portuguesa, na qual ainda se revela carente.

Buddenbohm, S., N. Cretin, et al. (2016). [e-Book] **State of the art report on open access publishing of research data in the humanities**, DARIAH. Texto completo: <https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01357208v2/document>

Publishing research data as open data is not yet common practice for researchers in the arts and humanities, and lags behind other scientific fields, such as the natural sciences. Moreover, even when humanities researchers publish their data in repositories and archives, these data are often hard to find and use by other researchers in the field. This report gives an overview of the

various aspects that are connected to open access publishing of research data in the humanities. After the introduction, where we give definitions of key concepts, we describe the research data life cycle. We present an overview of the different stakeholders involved and we look into advantages and obstacles for researchers to share research data. Furthermore, a description of the European data repositories is given, followed by certification standards of trusted digital data repositories. The possibility of data citation is important for sharing open data and is also described in this report. We also discuss the standards and use of metadata in the humanities. Finally, we discuss best practice example of open access research data system in the humanities: the French open research data ecosystem. With this report we provide information and guidance on open access publishing of humanities research data for researchers. It will also serve as input for the design and implementation of an open humanities data platform in DARIAH.

Buddenbohm, S., N. Cretin, et al. (2016). [e-Book] **State of the art report on open access publishing of research data in the humanities**, DARIAH. . Texto completo: <https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01357208v2/document>

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for the design and implementation of an open humanities data platform in DARIAH.

Bustos-Gonzalez, A., A. Fernandez-Porcel, et al. (2007). [e-Book] **Guidelines for the creation of institutional repositories at universities and higher education institutions = Directrices para la creación de repositorios institucionales en universidades y organizaciones de educación superior = Diretrizes para criação dos repositórios institucionais nas universidades e organizações de educação superior**, Alfa Network Babel Library. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/13512/>

The ALFA programme of the European Commission (Latin America Academic Training) promotes and supports cooperation activities between universities of both continents¹. The universities who are members of the ALFA Network Babel Library² assume, as part of their mission, the search for excellence and educational quality. In the initial work proposal, it was determined, as one of the expected results, to write a document, as Guidelines, about the development of services based on the use of new information and communication technology. The Institutional Repository (IR) is understood as an information system that collects, preserves, disseminates and provides access to the intellectual and academic output of the university community. Nowadays, the IR is a key tool of the scientific and academic policy of the university. On the other hand, access to the full text of the digital learning objects makes the repository become a fundamental support tool for teaching and research, whilst at the same time multiplying the institution's visibility in the international community. Within this scenario, it is the university libraries that must lead the implementation of the IRs to enhance the university's educational competitiveness, because of their experience in information management in all its forms and contact with knowledge.

Butcher, N., A. Kanwar, et al. (2015). [e-Book] **Guía básica de recursos educativos abiertos (REA)**. Paris, , UNESCO. Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002329/232986s.pdf#xml=http>

[://www.unesco.org/ulis/cgi-bin/ulis.pl?database=&set=00561DF608_0_84&hits_rec=2&hits_lng=spa](http://www.unesco.org/ulis/cgi-bin/ulis.pl?database=&set=00561DF608_0_84&hits_rec=2&hits_lng=spa)

Esta Guía comprende tres secciones. La primera – un resumen de los asuntos clave – se presenta bajo la forma de un conjunto de “Preguntas Frecuentes”. Su objetivo es proporcionar al lector una introducción rápida y de fácil utilización a los Recursos Educativos Abiertos (REA) y a los asuntos clave que deben considerarse al buscar la manera más eficaz de utilizar los REA. La segunda sección contiene un análisis más extenso de esos asuntos, los cuales se presentan bajo la forma de un artículo tradicional de investigación. Para los que estén interesados en estudiar más a fondo los REA, la sección servirá como auxilio para defender la causa de los REA con mayores fundamentos. La tercera sección constituye un conjunto de apéndices, los cuales contienen información más detallada sobre áreas específicas relevantes para los REA. Dichos apéndices se destinan a personas que estén buscando información fidedigna sobre cualquier área de interés específica.

Caruso, J., A. Nicol, et al. (2013). [e-Book] **Open Access Strategies in the European Research Area**. Québec, Canada, Science-Metrix Inc. Texto completo: http://www.science-metrix.com/pdf/SM_EC_OA_Policies.pdf

This report presents an overview and analysis of strategies towards open access (OA) of peerreviewed publications in the European Research Area (ERA), Brazil, Canada, Japan and the US from the year 2000 onwards. The analysis examines strategies that aim to foster OA (e.g. researcher and institutional incentives) and discusses how OA policies are monitored and enforced. The analysis is supported by findings from the literature on the global progression of OA since 2000, and comments on themes and debates that have emerged from the movement.

Clements, K. (2016). [e-Book] **Why Open Educational Resources Repositories Fail The Contribution of Quality Approaches to the Success of Repositories.**

Jyväskylä University of Jyväskylä Texto

completo: https://jyx.jyu.fi/dspace/bitstream/handle/123456789/49262/978-951-39-6588-4_vaitos_20160416.pdf?sequence=1

Durante las dos últimas décadas, millones de Recursos Educativos Abiertos (REA) se han convertido en libre disposición para los profesores y estudiantes en línea. Estos recursos son generalmente accesibles a través del aprendizaje Repositorios de Objetos (LORS), que son las bases de datos con una interfaz de usuario. LORS rara vez se utilizan en todo su potencial y, a menudo considerados como "fracasos". Estudios anteriores han demostrado que la calidad tiene un papel crítico en el éxito de los sistemas de información, tales como LORS. Sin embargo no existen pautas comunes para la garantía de calidad para los enfoques LORS, ni existen estudios sobre la contribución de los diferentes enfoques de aseguramiento de la calidad LOR para el éxito de un repositorio. Medición de la calidad y el éxito han demostrado ser un desafío en la comunidad de investigación debido a la naturaleza subjetiva y dinámica de tales conceptos. Para hacer frente a este reto, esta tesis estudia la percepción de los usuarios y desarrolladores con LOR multiple perspectivas metodológicas. La aportación de esta tesis al discurso académico se debe a su profundización de la comprensión de las percepciones de los usuarios y desarrolladores de LOR " sobre la calidad y el éxito de los repositorios. Marcos para enfoques de garantía de calidad y medidas de éxito LOR LOR se desarrollaron con el fin de identificar y enfoques de diseño que aumentarían el éxito LOR, como un aporte teórico. Los resultados de estos estudios muestran que opiniones de los expertos en combinación con los enfoques de calidad generados por los usuarios (por ejemplo, sistemas de recomendación revisiones por pares, comentando, etiquetado, etc.) contribuyen al éxito LOR. El aporte práctico de esta tesis es un conjunto de recomendaciones hacia el diseño de estrategias de calidad LOR. Estas recomendaciones ya han sido utilizados como directrices para la creación de aseguramiento de la calidad para los cuatro principales enfoques LORS europeos.

Collins, E., C. Milloy, et al. (2015). [e-Book] **Guide to open access monograph publishing for arts, humanities and social science researchers : Helping**

researchers to understand the opportunities and challenges of publishing a scholarly monograph in open access. London, e OAPEN-UK project. Texto completo: https://wellcome.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Guide-to-open-access-monograph-publishing-for-researchers-final_0.pdf

This guide has been produced to assist arts, humanities and social sciences (AHSS) researchers in understanding the state of play with regards to open access in the UK and what it means to them as current and future authors of scholarly monographs.

Costa, M. (2014). [e-Book] **Características e contribuições da via verde para o acesso aberto à informação científica na América Latina**, Universidade de Brasília. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/28968/>

Analisa as características da via verde na América Latina para o desenvolvimento de acesso aberto. A via verde é uma das duas estratégias proposta pelo movimento de acesso aberto para tornar a literatura científica disponível na Internet de forma livre e com o mínimo de restrições possíveis. Na prática ela representa o depósito da publicação científica em repositórios digitais de acesso aberto. Na América Latina o desenvolvimento destes sistemas por instituições de ensino e pesquisa, os chamados repositórios institucionais, são apontados pela literatura científica da área como promissores para o cumprimento dos propósitos do acesso aberto, devido à natureza pública do financiamento de pesquisas na região e as características dos repositórios institucionais. Para o desenvolvimento deste estudo foi realizada uma Revisão Sistematizada da Literatura, por meio de uma pesquisa bibliográfica e documental nas bases de dados Google Scholar e Web of Knowledge, para elaboração de uma lente teórica sobre os elementos que definem acesso aberto e as características dos repositórios institucionais. Como resultado desta etapa foram definidos cinco critérios de seleção e oito dimensões de análise para os

repositórios institucionais. Os elementos foram utilizados para a seleção, mapeamento e caracterização dos 84 repositórios institucionais selecionados de um conjunto de 289 repositórios digitais. Além da análise descritiva, foram investigadas as políticas de acesso aberto das agências latino-americanas de fomento à pesquisa e suas relações com as iniciativas de acesso aberto, em especial as que correspondem a via verde. O levantamento das políticas se deu por meio dos diretórios internacionais de políticas de acesso aberto e por questionários aplicados às agências de fomento. Como resultado, identificou-se apenas a iniciativa de uma agência de fomento chilena para a promoção do acesso aberto aos resultados das pesquisas que financiam. Com isto concluiu-se que as principais agências latino-americanas de fomento à pesquisa não possuem política para o acesso aberto. De forma geral, os resultados da pesquisa mostraram que a América Latina tem avanços significativos no desenvolvimento de repositórios institucionais, quando comparados a outras regiões, mas ainda é muito incipiente em programas e políticas para a promoção do acesso aberto por parte das instituições públicas financiadoras da produção do conhecimento científico na região.

Costas, R., C. Calero-Medina, et al. (2013). [e-Book] **Development of indicators based on the performance of Editorial Board Members to predict the potential impact of scientific journals** The Netherlands SURF. Texto completo: http://www.surf.nl/binaries/content/assets/surf/en/knowledgebase/2013/CWTSreport_AVector_20130321.pdf

There is an urgent need for reliable and valid ways to judge the quality of journals in the sciences, social sciences and humanities, and this is particularly relevant for open access journals. Although a majority of the scientific and scholarly communities has expressed its preference for open access forms of scientific publication in surveys, most researchers do not publish their work in open access journals (Dallmeier-Tiessen et al., 2011). Apart from the problem of developing the best business models of funding open access publications, the lack of reliable indicators of quality of these journals can be seen as an important barrier for these journals. Many open access journals are relatively new. Therefore, they do not yet have a visible impact on the scientific community based on their already published papers. This makes it difficult for researchers to

determine which of the newly available open access journals are of sufficiently high quality to be worthy of their publications.

Covey, D. T. (2005). [e-Book] **Acquiring Copyright Permission to Digitize and Provide Open Access to Books**. Washington, Digital Library Federation. Council on Library and Information Resources. Texto completo: <http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub134/pub134col.pdf>

The contemporary academic library and its users have an appetite for digital copies of books that far outstrips the willingness and ability of publishers to provide such access. In the science disciplines, contemporary and historical journal literature is becoming widely available in digital format, albeit at considerable cost. Access to the scholarly record in digital form is already transforming the manner in which science disciplines communicate, publish, research, and review excellence. This widespread access is not the case for the mass of works in the humanities, arts, and social sciences. Yet it is in these disciplines that the utility of older scholarly books and journal articles tends to be the greatest. Scholars have great interest in digital access to even the very earliest primary works of literature, history, philosophy, religion, and culture that have appeared in print.

Crawford, W. (2016). [e-Book] **Gold open access journals 2011-2015**. Livermore, California, Cites & Insights Books. Texto completo: http://waltcrawford.name/goaj1115.pdf?utm_content=buffer9dcf1&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer

How many open access (OA) articles are published each year? How many open access (OA) journals publish how many OA articles? What proportion of those journals and articles involve fees (usually called Article Processing Charges or APCs)? How much did each article cost? I can provide answers to those questions for what I'll call serious gold OA, but those answers may be more

misleading than informative. For what it's worth, here are my raw answers: ➤ 566,922 articles in 2015, up from 560,036 in 2014, 493,475 in 2013, 438,644 in 2012 and 360,349 in 2011. ➤ 10,324 journals, for an average of 55 articles per journal in 2015. ➤ 71% of those journals do not charge APCs or other fees—and those free-to-submit journals published 44% of the articles in 2015, down from 46% in 2014. ➤ The average cost in 2015 was no more than \$665, and probably less.

Crossick, G. (2015). [e-Book] **Monographs and Open Access: A report to HEFCE. January 2015.** London, HEFCE 2015. Texto completo: http://www.hefce.ac.uk/media/hefce/content/pubs/indirreports/2015/Monographs_and_open_access/2014_monographs.pdf

El Proyecto Monografías y Acceso Abierto se creó para considerar el lugar de monografías en las artes, las humanidades y las disciplinas de las ciencias sociales, y cómo encajan en el mundo en desarrollo del acceso abierto a la investigación. El proyecto fue dirigido por Geoffrey Crossick, distinguido profesor de Humanidades de la Escuela de Estudios Avanzados de la Universidad de Londres, y fue encargado por HEFCE en colaboración con las Artes y Humanidades de Investigación del Consejo (AHRC) y el Consejo de Investigación Económica y Social (ESRC) .

Das, A.-K. (2015). [e-Book] **Scholarly Communications... Paris. [Book].** Paris, UNESCO. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/24869/>

Researchers, scholars and scientists main business is scholarly communication. We communicate about our work to others, as we push the boundaries of what we know and the society knows. We question established notions and truths about science. We share our findings with others, and in a way that is popularly known as scholarly communication which emerged with the publication of first journal in 1665. However, the term gained popularity only in

the 1970s, as access to peer reviewed and scholarly communication became difficult. This module has four units covering introduction to scholarly communication, peer reviewed journals, electronic journals and databases and the Serials Crisis. At the end of this module, the learner is expected to be able to:

- Explain philosophy, mission, and objectives of scholarly communication
- Describe the process of scholarly communication
- Identify different channels of scholarly communication
- Discuss the dysfunction of the scholarly communication.

In Unit 1, Introduction to scholarly communication, we have discussed different aspects of scholarly communication – particularly its genesis, importance and ethics of academic publishing, and different communication channels available in academic publishing. Some of these channels are commonly described as primary sources as they provide first-hand testimony or direct evidence concerning a topic under investigation. Historically, scientific journals were initiated by learned societies and other scholarly communities for reporting results of concluded research works or scientific discoveries. Now many for-profit publishers have started publishing research journals. Unit 2, Communicating with Peer Review Journals, covers two important academic publishing channels, namely peer reviewed journals, conferences and their proceedings. This Unit also highlights different methods and procedures of peer reviewing for publishing primary literature emanated from research studies. The peer reviewing is essential for validating quality of research findings conveyed by researchers, which are subject to fulfillment of ethical standards and appropriate research design, sampling and other methodological issues. In Unit 3, Electronic journals and databases, we have discussed the emergence of electronic journals in academic and research environment due to wide proliferation of information and communication technologies (ICT) in research communications and academic publishing. Scientific communities and scientific communications from the global South are getting substantive attentions through adaptation of electronic journals and electronic academic databases in the process of research communications. In Unit 4, the Serials Crisis, we discuss the cost of peer reviewed publications and the problems faced by researchers in developing countries. The focus of this unit is on highlighting the problems and discusses possible solutions including the emergence of open access as one of the solutions. Open access journal publishing helps in mitigating some of the problems associated with serials crisis.

De Castro, P. (2012). [e-Book] **Training in scientific writing and open access publishing: the NECOBELAC project experience in Europe and Latin**

America. Roma, NECOBELAC project. Texto completo: http://www.iss.it/binary/publ/cont/12_26_web.pdf

El documento contiene un resumen de las actividades llevadas a cabo en el marco del proyecto NECOBELAC con especial referencia a la estrategia de capacitación para mejorar la escritura científica y crear conciencia sobre los beneficios de la publicación de acceso abierto. La sigla significa Red NECOBELAC de colaboración entre Europa y los países latinoamericanos caribeños. El proyecto, coordinado por el Instituto Nacional de Salud, fue financiado por la Comisión Europea dentro del Séptimo Programa Marco de investigación y desarrollo en el área de "Ciencia y Sociedad" para los años 2009-2012. Consolidación NECOBELAC es una acción en favor de los modelos de acceso abierto para la difusión de los resultados de la investigación científica en el campo de la salud pública. El informe se divide en dos partes: la primera se refiere a la estrategia del proyecto y los resultados obtenidos, el segundo concepto mapas NECOBELAC utilizado como apoyo a los cursos de capacitación en redacción científica y el modelo de acceso abierto publicación.

Donaldson, R. L. and D. W. Nelson (2011). [e-Book] **The 2012 Promise of Open Access Textbooks: A Model for Success**. Tallahassee, FL, Florida Virtual Campus. Texto completo: <http://www.openaccesstextbooks.org/pdf/ModelDraft.pdf>

Can open textbooks provide a viable solution to the high cost of textbooks? Are open textbooks quality books? What will encourage faculty to develop or adopt open textbooks? What is a book? How do students prefer to interact with their textbooks? What is the sustainability model for a free and open textbook? How can the development of open textbooks become recognized and rewarded in tenure and promotion decisions? Answers to these challenging questions and more are suggested through this Open Access Textbook Model available from the Open Access Textbooks website. The intended audience for this model includes all who endeavor to bring widespread use of open textbooks into fruition—from faculty authors to student activists to editors at university presses to statewide postsecondary administrators—in the

interest of reduced textbook costs, greater accessibility and flexibility of educational materials, and improved learning experiences. The reader's purposes should drive the selection of individually relevant content in this guide.

Ernest, A. (2014). [e-Book] **Open Access. L'accesso aperto alla letteratura scientifica**. Texto completo: <http://ledibooks.com/openaccess/>

Nonostante l'Open Access, vale a dire la disponibilità libera e gratuita dei contenuti in internet, sia ormai un'iniziativa conosciuta, ci sono ancora idee molto confuse e interpretazioni erranee su alcune delle sue caratteristiche e sul suo funzionamento. In quest'opera, Ernest Abadal ha l'obiettivo di chiarire i dubbi e fraintendimenti più frequenti riguardo l'Open Access, presentando le basi teoriche di questo sistema, il ruolo delle riviste scientifiche e l'attitudine dei ricercatori, nonché una stima di quali siano le prospettive future. Questa guida si rivolge tanto agli accademici e ai dirigenti universitari, quanto agli editori e ai professionisti in ambito bibliotecario. L'edizione italiana è stata realizzata con la collaborazione di Maria Teresa Miconi, professoressa di Bibliografia e Biblioteconomia dell'Università di Macerata e riconosciuta esperta di Open Access. La prefazione è a cura di Giovanni Solimine, professore di Biblioteconomia all'Università di Roma La Sapienza, dove è anche presidente del Sistema bibliotecario di Ateneo e direttore della Scuola di Specializzazione in beni archivistici e librari.

Faherty, A. (2016). [e-Book] **Academic Book Discovery, Evaluation and Access: Insights and opportunities for enhancing the scholarly experience**, The Academic Book of the Future. Texto completo: https://academicbookfuture.files.wordpress.com/2016/06/faherty_academic-book-discovery-full-report.pdf

he Academic Book Discovery, Evaluation and Access report, written by Anna Faherty (<http://www.strategiccontent.co.uk/>), summarises learnings from a small-scale exploratory study investigating how humanities academics encounter, evaluate, and gain access to print and ebooks related to their research and teaching. The study seeks to understand the holistic user experience, mapping user journeys to identify aspects of book discovery and access that might be improved. The implications for academic libraries, publishers and booksellers are considered, as potential improvements to current systems are mooted along with opportunities for more disruptive innovation. The study draws on data collected from dedicated interviews with academics and the wider publishing, information studies and researcher-experience literature. Its approach is heavily influenced by design methodologies, as the reality of academic practice is captured through visual tools and possible new academic experiences are generated through divergent thinking. The results are shared as a series of insights and practical design questions intended to prompt innovative thinking across the academic publishing, bookselling and library sectors. Overall, this report serves two purposes: it is a research paper exploring the experience of academics as they seek out, assess and access book content and the first stage of a collaborative design project to enhance that experience. The report was researched and produced by Anna Faherty and was funded by The Academic Book of the Future project. The initiative also prompted the development of a new resource for lecturers, students and professionals, designed to help them discover books relating to publishing: Books About Publishing.

Faherty, A. (2016). [e-Book] **Academic Book Discovery, Evaluation and Access: Insights and opportunities for enhancing the scholarly experience**, The Academic Book of the Future. Text on
complete to: https://academicbookfuture.files.wordpress.com/2016/06/faherty_academic-book-discovery-full-report.pdf

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Fava, I. (2013). OA Italia 2012: lo stato dell'arte. Rapporto sulle biblioteche italiane 2011-2012, Associazione Italiana Biblioteche: 116-130.

This contribution delineates the state of the art of Open Access in Italy ten years after the BOAI, the first official declaration on OA.

Fehr, B. (2011). [e-Book] **Repositories beyond Open Access**. Zurich, University of Zurich. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/bitstream/10760/16441/1/20120105-Public-BT-R ep-beyond-OA.pdf>

Open Access Repositories enable free of charge access to scholarly publications. A new conception for the Zurich Open Repository and Archive (ZORA) at the University of Zurich is planned. The Open Access Team at Zurich is therefore interested in functionality offered by repository software and the boundaries to other systems in an academic environment. This document illustrates, based on the available literature and example systems, the potential of repository software in two directions. One is the perspective of Current Research

Information Systems, the other one the perspective of Virtual Research Environments. It is shown that repository software can fulfill many tasks in both directions. But when it comes to specific requirements, as research evaluation or third party funds, a fully-fledged Current Research Information System has many advantages. In this case only a strategic positioning in the scope of Virtual Research Environments is left for the repository in Zurich.

Ferreras Fernández, T. (2011). [e-Book] **Preservación digital en repositorios institucionales: GREDOS**. Salamanca, Gredos : Repositorio Documental de la Universidad de Salamanca. Texto completo:<http://gredos.usal.es/jspui/handle/10366/83130>

Preservación digital en repositorios institucionales: Gredos es el título del Trabajo Fin de Máster que se enmarca dentro del Máster en Sistemas de Información Digital de la Universidad de Salamanca, curso académico 2009-2010. En los últimos siete años dos acontecimientos relacionados como son el movimiento Open Access y la creación de los repositorios institucionales han sido detonantes para que el tema de la preservación sea uno de los más estudiados en el ámbito de la documentación digital. Este estudio trata sobre la preservación digital de los repositorios institucionales en acceso abierto, es decir la preservación digital dirigida a asegurar la accesibilidad y el uso a largo plazo de los objetos digitales depositados en esos repositorios y por lo tanto garantizar la accesibilidad en el futuro a estos últimos. Además se pretende reflejar el estado de la cuestión actual de la preservación digital y ofrecer una aplicación práctica para Gredos, el sistema de Gestión del Repositorio Documental de la Universidad de Salamanca. El objetivo último es, por lo tanto, establecer el modus operandi en el desarrollo y puesta en práctica de un plan de preservación digital para Gredos.

Ferreras Fernández, T. (2016). [e-Book] **Visibilidad e impacto de la literatura gris científica en repositorios institucionales de acceso abierto. Estudio de caso bibliométrico del repositorio Gredos de la Universidad de Salamanca**. Salamanca, Universidad de Salamanca. Texto completo: <http://gredos.usal.es/jspui/handle/10366/132444>

Objetivo. El principal objetivo de este trabajo es demostrar los beneficios del acceso abierto como modelo de comunicación científica para la literatura gris científica en general y para las tesis doctorales electrónicas en particular. El trabajo de investigación que se presenta pretende dar respuesta a la pregunta sobre la visibilidad, usabilidad e impacto de las tesis doctorales depositadas en repositorios de acceso abierto, a través de un estudio de caso bibliométrico del repositorio Gredos de la Universidad de Salamanca. **Método.** La presente investigación se compone de dos partes: una teórica y otra práctica. Para la localización y selección de la literatura pertinente en la que sustentar las dos partes de la investigación se llevó a cabo una revisión sistemática de la literatura. En la parte teórica se realizó un estudio pormenorizado del estado de la cuestión sobre el conocimiento científico en acceso abierto, sobre los repositorios institucionales como base para el caso de estudio del repositorio Gredos de la Universidad de Salamanca, sobre la literatura gris científica y las tesis doctorales, y sobre las métricas alternativas para medir su uso y su impacto teniendo en cuenta los estudios realizados sobre el tema. La parte práctica se basó en el análisis cuantitativo de visibilidad, uso y citación de las tesis doctorales de la Universidad de Salamanca leídas en el período comprendido entre 2006 y 2011. Para obtener la muestra analizada se tuvieron en cuenta, en primer lugar, los datos proporcionados por la base de datos TESEO y los datos proporcionados por Blázquez Ochando (2015) sobre TESEO; para las tesis en acceso abierto se han empleado los datos proporcionados por el propio repositorio. Para realizar el análisis de uso y citación de las tesis doctorales se utilizaron los datos sobre visitas y descargas extraídos del módulo de estadísticas de la universidad de Tasmania instalado en el repositorio Gredos y los datos sobre citas proporcionados por Google Scholar Citation, previamente también se rastrearon y extrajeron los datos sobre las tesis citadas de la base de datos Web of Science. Se elaboró una base de datos con la muestra de tesis a analizar, en la que se recogió una serie de variables e indicadores sobre el uso, la visibilidad y la citación de las mismas. Para trabajar con los datos se utilizaron Excel y SPSS. Se realizó un análisis descriptivo y comparativo de las variables objeto de estudio. Las pruebas de distribución de normalidad se realizaron con el test de Kolmogórov-Smirnov. Mediante el coeficiente de correlación de Spearman se estimó la relación entre las variables cuantitativas del estudio. Para analizar la comparación de los indicadores de visibilidad e impacto según las áreas de conocimiento se utilizó el test de Kruskal-Wallis. Para saber entre qué par de

grupos había diferencias se realizaron comparaciones por pares (post-hoc) con el test Dunn. Resultados. Se demuestra que las tesis depositadas en repositorios de acceso abierto alcanzan un grado de visibilidad y uso que no tienen de ninguna forma las tesis que no están en acceso abierto; también se demuestra que las tesis doctorales difundidas a través de repositorios son citadas aunque la relación entre uso y citas recibidas no es proporcional, hecho que permite deducir la falta de buenas prácticas de citación sobre la literatura gris. Conclusiones. Los repositorios institucionales son un canal válido para la difusión de la literatura gris científica, particularmente de las tesis doctorales.

Ferwerda, E., R. Snijder, et al. (2013). [e-Book] **A project exploring Open Access monograph publishing in the Netherlands OAPEN-NL: Final Report**. The Hague, The Netherlands, OAPEN-NL Texto completo: <http://alturl.com/m2uav>

Report about the OAPEN-NL project which explored open access monographs. The aim was to gain knowledge and experience of both the publication and funding of open access books in the Dutch context. Monographs still play an important role in scholarly communication, particularly in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Humanities and Social Sciences have suffered from the serials crises, as library funds for the purchase of monographs came under pressure. OAPEN-NL explored the opportunities and possibilities for the open access business model for monographs. Between June 2011 and November 2012, fifty Open Access monographs in various subject areas were published in Open Access by nine participating publishers. For every Open Access title, the publishers provided a similar title that was published in the conventional way. Data were collected about usage, sales and costs, to study the effect of Open Access on monographs. OAPEN-NL consisted of a quantitative and a qualitative research component, measuring the effects of Open Access publishing and the perceptions and expectations of publishers and authors. OAPEN-NL developed four models for cost recovery, used by the participating publishers. OAPEN-NL found no evidence of an effect of Open Access on sales. Neither was there evidence of the effect of Open Access on citations. But there was a clear effect on online usage. Online usage improved for the Open Access books. The exploration resulted in recommendations to improve Open Access for monographs, and are aimed at all stakeholders in academic book publishing: funders, libraries,

publishers and authors. Additionally there are overall recommendations and recommendations for future research and for OAPEN.

Frosio, G. and E. Derclaye (2014). [e-Book] **Open Access Publishing: A Literature Review**, CREATE Texto completo: <https://zenodo.org/record/8381/files/CREATE-Working-Paper-2014-01.pdf>

Within the context of the Centre for Copyright and New Business Models in the Creative Economy (CREATE) research scope, this literature review investigates the current trends, advantages, disadvantages, problems and solutions, opportunities and barriers in Open Access Publishing (OAP), and in particular Open Access (OA) academic publishing. This study is intended to scope and evaluate current theory and practice concerning models for OAP and engage with intellectual, legal and economic perspectives on OAP. It is also aimed at mapping the field of academic publishing in the UK and abroad, drawing specifically upon the experiences of CREATE industry partners as well as other initiatives such as SSRN, open source software, and Creative Commons. As a final critical goal, this scoping study will identify any meaningful gaps in the relevant literature with a view to developing further research questions. The results of this scoping exercise will then be presented to relevant industry and academic partners at a workshop intended to assist in further developing the critical research questions pertinent to OAP.

García Gago, S. (2014). [e-Book] **10 Mitos sobre la Cultura Libre y el Acceso Abierto al Conocimiento** RadiosLibres.net. Texto completo: http://www.radialistas.net/media/uploads/descargas/guia_culturalibre_hivos.pdf

Hay quienes dicen que el movimiento de la Cultura Libre favorece la piratería. Otros lo acusan de matar de hambre a quienes hacen arte y cultura y no

falta quien lo culpa de la escasez de creaciones culturales en este siglo. Todos son mitos. Solo eso, mitos que impiden el acceso a la cultura y al conocimiento de forma libre y abierta. Ninguno es cierto e iremos desmitificando, uno por uno, hasta completar los 10 más repetidos. Esperamos que al final de esta guía te sumes, como persona, como organización o como medio de comunicación, a esta revolución que tiene como objetivo democratizar el acceso al conocimiento. Y como también le apostamos a la revolución de las palabras y a hacer del castellano un idioma más inclusivo, en esta guía usaremos la expresión "der echo autoral" para referirnos al tradicional "der echo de autor". Porque en el mundo hay autores y autoras y ellos no son los únicos que tienen derechos.

Gibson, H. (2012). [e-Book] **Practical guidelines for starting an institutional repository using DSpace software**. Texto completo: <http://scholar.sun.ac.za/handle/10019.1/79321>

These guidelines are targeted at academic institutions in developing countries world wide who want to start an open access research repository and who want to know in detail what is required and how to do it step-by-step. The guidelines below take a holistic and integrated approach to research institutional repository management. The focus during development of the system has been long term repository preservation, security, stability and interoperability on the internet, using open systems.

Giesecke, J. (2014). [e-Book] **Institutional Repositories: Keys to Success**. Lincoln, University of Nebraska - Lincoln. Texto completo: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1266&context=libraryscience>

Institutional repositories are a relatively new activity for higher education. They are defined most often as a set of services that are offered by an institution for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the

members of the institution or scholarly community. This article will describe the challenges institutions are facing in creating repositories, will explore the economics of managing repositories, and will offer a model for creating a successful set of services.

Glennie, J., K. Harley, et al. (2012). [e-Book] **Open Educational Resources and Change in Higher Education: Reflections from Practice** Vancouver, Commonwealth of Learning. Texto completo: http://www.col.org/PublicationDocuments/pub_PS_OER_web.pdf

The potential importance of OER was taken up at the UNESCO General Conference later in 2009, which urged that more be done to alert educational policy makers and governments to this opportunity. This led the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) and UNESCO to work in partnership on two initiatives. In 2010–2011, the project Taking OER Beyond the OER Community: Policy and Capacity for Developing Countries held nine face-to-face and three online workshops for educational leaders and policy makers in Africa and Asia. As a result, the two organisations jointly published A Basic Guide to Open Educational Resources and Guidelines for Open Educational Resources in Higher Education. These documents provided a solid base for the 2011–2012 project Fostering Governmental Support for OER Internationally. This involved surveying governments about their intentions and policies with regard to OER, and holding regional policy forums in preparation for UNESCO's World OER Congress in June 2012.

Graham, N. and J. Secker (2012). [e-Book] **Librarians, information literacy and open educational resources: report of a survey**, Information Literacy Group. Texto completo: http://delilaopen.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/findingssharingoers_reportfinal1.pdf

In April 2012 a short survey was distributed to librarians and information professionals to explore their knowledge of and practice around the sharing of information literacy teaching materials as open educational resources (OER). This was a joint initiative by two information professionals with support from the CILIP Information Literacy Group and UNESCO. The survey received over 100 responses mainly from practitioners in the UK, but a smaller number of international responses were received. This short report highlights findings from the survey including awareness and willingness to share resources, barriers to sharing and interest librarians have in helping build a 'community of practice' in this field.

Guibault, L. and A. Wiebe (2013). [e-Book] **Safe to be open. Study on the protection of research data and recommendation for access and usage.**
Göttingen Universitätsverlag Göttingen Texto
completo: <http://www.ivir.nl/publicaties/download/1129>

This study addresses the most important legal issues when implementing an open access e-infrastructure for research data. It examines the legal requirements for different kinds of usage of research data in an open access infrastructure, such as OpenAIREplus, which links them to publications. The existing legal framework regarding potentially relevant intellectual property (IP) rights is analysed from the general European perspective as well as from that of selected EU Member States. Various examples and usage scenarios are used to explain the scope of protection of the potentially relevant IP rights. In addition different licence models are analysed in order to identify the licence that is best suited to the aim of open access, especially in the context of the infrastructure of OpenAIREplus. Based on the outcomes of these analyses, some recommendations to the European legislator as well as data- and e-infrastructure providers are given on improving the rights situation in relation to research data.

Hall, G. (2008). [e-Book] **Digitize This Book! The Politics of New Media, or Why We Need Open Access Now.** Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press.
Texto
completo: <http://www.justa.com.mx/imagenes/especiales/digitize/digitize.pdf>

En respuesta al discurso sobre el valor impugnado de acceso libre, Hall comunica el potencial de las publicaciones de acceso abierto para transformar la edición convencional y democratizar el acceso al conocimiento. Sopesa las implicaciones intelectuales, políticas y éticas de acceso abierto, y, finalmente, aboga por el uso del acceso abierto como un mecanismo para la disolución de las barreras existentes para el conocimiento en torno a la universidad. Hall está considerado un pionero en el campo de las publicaciones de acceso abierto en las humanidades, y tiene que ver con las distinciones entre autores y lectores y de cómo los medios de comunicación emergentes pueden disolver las fronteras entre las disciplinas. Este libro analiza cómo podemos reconceptualizar el mundo académico y la práctica académica mediante la eliminación de las actitudes elitistas que delimitan el acceso al conocimiento. El libro es útil para los lectores interesados en la construcción y difusión del conocimiento académico y las posibles ramificaciones de acceso abierto y los medios digitales en la transformación del enfoque convencional para la producción de conocimiento y control.

Harris, S. (2012). [e-Book] **Moving towards an open access future:the role of academic libraries**. London, SAGE. Texto completo: <http://www.uk.sagepub.com/repository/binaries/pdf/Library-OAReport.pdf>

On 26 April 2012 a group of 14 librarians and other industry experts met together at the British Library to discuss what the role of the academic library would be in an open access future. The roundtable meeting included librarians from Europe, North America, and the Middle East, representing a range of academic institutions of varying ages, levels of research focus, and style of courses available to students. Many of the participants also have key roles in industry groups and organisations, including IFLA, UKSG, SLA, and JISC. The aims of the roundtable were to provide an international perspective on the likely impact of an open access future on librarians, to identify the support and skills required for librarians in such a future, from their institutions, publishers, funders and other parties. The meeting, which was organised by SAGE in association with

the British Library and chaired by consultant Simon Inger, considered a range of questions about what role open access will play in the future, and what impact a shift to more open access scholarly content might have on libraries. The participants considered budgets, roles and relationships within institutions, and the impact on traditional library services. This report is a summary of the discussion and the opinions of all participants.

Hellman, E. S. (2012). [e-Book] **Open Access eBooks**. Texto completo: https://unglue.it/download_ebook/839/ ;
ePub: https://unglue.it/download_ebook/838/

As e-books emerge into the public consciousness, "Open Access", a concept already familiar to scholarly publishers and academic libraries, will play an increasing role for all sorts of publishers and libraries. This chapter discusses what Open Access means in the context of e-books, how Open Access e-books can be supported, and the roles that Open Access e-books will play in libraries and in our society.

Henderson, S. and D. Nelson (2011). [e-Book] **The Promise of Open Access Textbooks: A Model for Success**. Florida, Florida Distance Learning Consortium. Texto completo: <http://www.openaccesstextbooks.org/pdf/ModelDraft.pdf>

Can open textbooks provide a viable solution to the high cost of textbooks? Are open textbooks quality books? What will encourage faculty to develop or adopt open textbooks? What is a book? How do students prefer to interact with their textbooks? What is the sustainability model for a free and open textbook? How can the development of open textbooks become recognized and rewarded in tenure and promotion decisions? Answers to these challenging questions and more will be offered through the Open Access Textbook Model available from the Open Access Textbooks website. The

intended audience for this model includes all who endeavor to bring widespread use of open textbooks into fruition—from faculty authors to student activists to editors at university presses to statewide postsecondary administrators—in the interest of reduced textbook costs, greater accessibility and flexibility of educational materials, and improved learning experiences. The reader's purposes should drive the selection of individually relevant content in this guide.

Jessica, S. H. and H.-P. Carmel (2016). [e-Book] **An Open Book: What and How Young Children Learn From Picture and Story Books**. Texto completo: <http://journal.frontiersin.org/researchtopic/1579/an-open-book-what-and-how-young-children-learn-from-picture-and-story-books>

Con frecuencia muchos niños y padres disfrutan observando, escuchando y viendo imágenes en los cuentos. Mucho antes de que los niños puedan leer por sí mismos son capaces de aprender de los libros. Observar y escuchar en los libros aumenta el conocimiento general de los niños, la comprensión sobre el mundo y promueve la adquisición del lenguaje. Este libro demuestra que la amplitud de la información que obtienen los niños prelectores de los libros aumenta la comprensión de los mecanismos sociales y cognitivos que apoyan el aprendizaje. Nuestra esperanza es que este tema de investigación en torno al libro electrónico sea útil para investigadores, así como para la educación, los profesionales y los padres que están interesados en la optimización de aprendizaje de los niños.

Kanjilal, U. and A. K. Das (2015). [e-Book] **Introduction to open access**. Paris, UNESCO. Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002319/231920e.pdf>

Progress of every profession, academic discipline and society at large rides on the back of research and development. Research generates new information and knowledge. It is a standardized process of identifying problem,

collecting data or evidence, tabulating data and its analysis, drawing inference and establishing new facts in the form of information. Information has its life cycle: conception, generation, communication, evaluation and validation, use, impact and lastly a fuel for new ideas. Research results are published in journals, conference proceedings, monographs, dissertations, reports, and now the web provides many a new forum for its communication. Since their origin in the 17th century, the journals have remained very popular and important channels for dissemination of new ideas and research. Journals have become inseparable organ of scholarship and research communication, and are a huge and wide industry.

Kenneway, M. (2011). [e-Book] **Author Attitudes Towards Open Access Publishing**. Wheatley, TBI Communications. Texto completo: http://www.intechopen.com/public_files/Intech_OA_Apr11.pdf

Open Access (OA) continues to be a controversial business model for publishing scholarly information, with both ardent advocates and critics. OA places the burden of payment for the publishing and distribution process on authors rather than readers; the purported benefit being that the resulting information can then be made freely available online at no cost to the reader, potentially increasing readership well beyond traditional boundaries of access. The concept of Open Access has been around for several decades but it has only really gained traction in the past decade, particularly as it has begun to gain the support of government, institutions and research funders. OA covers three key areas relating to: 1) making access to scholarly content freely available online; 2) making access to the data within scholarly content accessible and re-usable; and 3) allowing institutions to deposit copies of their authors' articles in an institutional or subject-based repository.

Kenney, R. and R. Warden (2011). [e-Book] **An Open Access future? Report from the eurocancercoms project**, European Association for Cancer Research. Texto completo: http://www.eacr.org/about/20110820_Open%20Access%20Future.pdf

In March 2011, as part of the background research to the FP7 Eurocancercoms project, the European Association for Cancer Research (EACR) conducted an online survey of its members working in Europe to discover their experiences of and attitudes to the issues surrounding academic publishing and Open Access. This paper presents the results from this survey and compares them to the results from a much larger survey on the same topic from the Study of Open Access Publishing (SOAP). The responses from both surveys show very positive attitudes to the Open Access publishing route; perhaps the most challenging statistic from the EACR survey is that 88% of respondents believe that publicly funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barriers. As a conclusion and invitation to further discussion, this paper also contributes to the debate around subscription and Open Access publishing, supporting the case for accelerating the progress towards Open Access publishing of cancer research articles as a particularly supportive way of assisting all researchers to make unhindered progress with their work.

Kennison, R. R. and L. R. Norberg (2015). [e-Book] **A Scalable and Sustainable Approach to Open Access Publishing and Archiving for Humanities and Social Sciences : A White Paper**. New York, Columbia University Academic Commons. Texto

completo: http://knconsultants.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/OA_Proposal_White_Paper_Final.pdf

In the 13 years since the Budapest Open Access (OA) Initiative launched what is now known as the "OA movement," considerable strides have been made toward widespread adoption of the principles of OA. Practice, however, has lagged behind, as both credibility and business models have struggled to gain traction. The transition to OA from subscription-based society publishing operations in the humanities and social sciences (HSS) has been particularly difficult, for reasons that expose the limitations of many current OA models: in HSS, articles are not the only publication type of value or even the most valued type of publication; external funding for research is minimal or non-existent; and societies often consider their publications to be the primary benefit they offer

their members, and many find it difficult to imagine how they would support their society's activities if their current publishing operations were to change. The model we offer in this white paper tackles head-on the major drawback to the predominant OA business model at the heart of these complaints: that it is based on individual payments (known most often as article-processing charges [APCs]) made by researchers for only certain types of publications. Our model, in contrast, asks tertiary institutions to contribute to systemic support of the research process itself, including its entire scholarly output — whether article, monograph, dataset, conference presentation, multimodal Web site, or format not yet envisioned. Our model looks to societies to play a central role within the scholarly communication ecosystem, and for academic libraries to become true partners with them.

Kiley, R. (2016). [e-Book] **Tust/COAF spend on open access publishing (article processing charges) - 2014-15**. London, Wellcome Trust. Texto completo: <https://ndownloader.figshare.com/articles/3118936/versions/1>

The file contains details of the Wellcome Trust/Charity Open Access Fund spend on Open Access (OA) article processing charges in the year 2014-15.

Kriegeskorte, N. and D. Deca (2012). [e-Book] **Beyond open access: visions for open evaluation of scientific papers by post-publication peer review**, Frontiers. Texto completo: <http://journal.frontiersin.org/researchtopic/137/beyond-open-access-visions-for-open-evaluation-of-scientific-papers-by-post-publication-peer-review>

A scientific publication system needs to provide two basic services: access and evaluation. The traditional publication system restricts the access to papers by requiring payment, and it restricts the evaluation of papers by relying on just 2-4 pre-publication peer reviews and by keeping the reviews secret. As a result, the current system suffers from a lack of quality and transparency of the

peer-review evaluation process, and the only immediately available indication of a new paper's quality is the prestige of the journal it appeared in. Open access is now widely accepted as desirable and is slowly beginning to become a reality. However, the second essential element, evaluation, has received less attention. Open evaluation, an ongoing post-publication process of transparent peer review and rating of papers, promises to address the problems of the current system. However, it is unclear how exactly such a system should be designed. The evaluation system steers the attention of the scientific community and, thus, the very course of science. For better or worse, the most visible papers determine the direction of each field and guide funding and public policy decisions. Evaluation, therefore, is at the heart of the entire endeavor of science. As the number of scientific publications explodes, evaluation and selection will only gain importance. A grand challenge of our time, therefore, is to design the future system, by which we evaluate papers and decide which ones deserve broad attention. So far scientists have left the design of the evaluation process to journals and publishing companies. However, the steering mechanism of science should be designed by scientists. The cognitive, computational, and brain sciences are best prepared to take on this task, which will involve social and psychological considerations, software design, and modeling of the network of scientific papers and their interrelationships. This Research Topic in Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience collects visions for a future system of open evaluation. Because critical arguments about the current system abound, these papers will focus on constructive ideas and comprehensive designs for open evaluation systems. Design decisions include: Should the reviews and ratings be entirely transparent, or should some aspects be kept secret? Should other information, such as paper downloads be included in the evaluation? How can scientific objectivity be strengthened and political motivations weakened in the future system? Should the system include signed and authenticated reviews and ratings? Should the evaluation be an ongoing process, such that promising papers are more deeply evaluated? How can we bring science and statistics to the evaluation process (e.g. should rating averages come with error bars)? How should the evaluative information about each paper (e.g. peer ratings) be combined to prioritize the literature? Should different individuals and organizations be able to define their own evaluation formulae (e.g. weighting ratings according to different criteria)? How can we efficiently transition toward the future system?

Lara, K. (2014). [e-Book] **Open Access Library Survey: An investigation of the role of libraries in open access funding and support within institutions**, PCG.

Texto

completo: <http://www.pcgplus.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/PCG-Open-Access-Library-Survey-2014.pdf>

Open access has had a growing influence in the scholarly publishing world over the last several years. Despite the heavy discussions and ongoing debates, the full extent of how this model will impact the current publishing ecosystem is yet to be understood. Publishers Communication Group (PCG) stands at the crossroads of librarians, researchers and publishers, and we receive inquiries from all sides regarding open access publishing and the future roles of these stakeholders. Because of our position in the market, PCG is uniquely qualified to conduct this study to understand how libraries view open access, what role they play in this model, and whether there could be potential for libraries and publishers to streamline dealing with APCs.

Lara, K. (2014). [e-Book] **The Role of Libraries in Open Access**, PCG Vantage

Texto

completo: <http://www.pcgplus.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/PCG-Open-Access-Library-Survey-2014.pdf>

PCG llevó a cabo una encuesta para entender cómo los bibliotecarios ven el acceso abierto, qué papel juegan en este modelo, y si podría haber potencial para las bibliotecas y los editores para dinamizar esta tendencia para hacer frente a los costos asociados a la publicación de contenidos en libre acceso. A la encuesta respondieron 150 bibliotecarios de 30 países diferentes de todo el mundo. Bajo el modelo de acceso abierto, el contenido está en libre disposición para los lectores cuando se publique. Este estudio abordó la ruta dorada, en la que las tasas de financiación de los artículos a cargo del autor permite obtener fondos para que el contenido se publique sin una barrera de pago por suscripción. Conocidos como los "Cargos por Procesamiento de Artículo" (APC), estos costes de hecho pueden ser financiados directamente por el autor, pero

pueden también ser cubiertos por otras fuentes como subvenciones de financiadores , subsidios patronales o presupuestos de las bibliotecas institucionales. El 72% de las bibliotecas incluidas en esta encuesta destinan recursos para el acceso abierto, aunque muchos estiman que los mismo sólo representan entre el 1-5% de los recursos totales. Los bibliotecarios consideran que el acceso abierto incluye documentos de alto interés para sus usuarios por una variedad de factores, incluyendo recomendaciones y relevancia de los mismos para sus alumnos e investigadores. El Directorio de Revistas de Acceso Abierto (DOAJ) es una referencia para identificar las publicaciones legítimas de acceso abierto. Los resultados muestran que en la actualidad, la responsabilidad de los cargos de financiación por procesamiento de artículo (APC) recae fundamentalmente sobre el autor o la institución en la que se inscribe la biblioteca. Sin embargo, el 23% de los encuestados afirmó que la biblioteca proporciona fondos que a menudo proviene del presupuesto de la misma. Se estima que este costo equivale a menos del 1% del presupuesto para las suscripciones tradicionales. Sólo el 19% de las instituciones que participan en la financiación de acceso abierto tiene un límite máximo establecido que por lo general está entre los 2.000 y 3.000\$. La consideración de otras opciones de compra, como el potencial de las instituciones para prepagar los cargos de financiación por procesamiento de artículo (APC) de títulos o editoriales específicas con el fin de beneficiarse de las economías de escala, se encuentra todavía en planteamiento. Por lo que aún se está determinando la futura participación de los bibliotecarios en la publicación de acceso abierto. Mientras algunos creen que la responsabilidad fiscal debe recaer únicamente en el autor, otros consideraron que la biblioteca debe desempeñar un papel central en el acceso abierto, en parte, mediante el control de los fondos de APC. Se desprende de este estudio que aún no existe un camino definitivo en torno a la participación de la biblioteca, pero hay muchas oportunidades para la innovación por parte de los bibliotecarios y editores.

León Betanzos, G. (2011). [e-Book] **Manual para la administración y uso de Dspace**. México, UNAM. Texto completo: <http://www.ru.tic.unam.mx:8080/bitstream/DGTIC/81872/1/Manual%20DSpace%20r.pdf>

DSpace es un software de código abierto que provee herramientas para la administración de colecciones digitales, y comúnmente es usada como solución de repositorio institucional. Soporta una gran variedad de datos, incluyendo libros, tesis, fotografías, filmes, video, datos de investigación y otras formas de contenido. Los datos son organizados como ítems que pertenecen a una colección; cada colección pertenece a una comunidad. Fue liberado en el 2002, como producto de una alianza de HP y el MIT. Es liberado bajo una licencia BSD que permite a los usuarios personalizar o extender el software según se necesite. Muchas instituciones de investigación a nivel mundial utilizan DSpace para satisfacer una variedad de necesidades de archivo o archivaje digital: Repositorios Institucionales, Repositorios de objetos de aprendizaje Tesis Electrónicas (eTheses), Administración de Registros Electrónicos, Preservación Digital y Publicación. Aquí se presenta un manual en castellano de administración

Lourenço, J. and L. Borrel (2014). [e-Book] **Open Access to Research Publications: Looking Ahead. An overview of policy developments and positions from a European university perspective.** Brussels, Belgium, European University Association (EUA). Texto completo: http://www.eua.be/Libraries/Publication/OA_Briefing_Paper_Final.sflb.ashx

The publication of research outcomes in digital formats is providing scientists and other stakeholders in research and innovation with enhanced opportunities to increase the visibility of, and widen access to, scientific articles. This facilitates developments towards Open Access (OA) to research publications, a phenomenon which has received increased attention from the academic community, publishers, research funders, governments and even the general public over the past years. In the context of the European Union (EU), as part of a larger range of policies to foster the circulation of knowledge, the European Commission (EC) made OA one of the main priorities for the European Research Area (ERA) (COM(2012) 392), adopting it as a principle. Recently, the EC extended and reinforced its OA policy by requiring each beneficiary of the current EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, Horizon 2020 (H2020), to ensure OA to all peer-reviewed scientific publications resulting from the funded research.² OA in general refers to access to both scientific publications and

research data. However, these two areas require different treatment and are at different stages of development, with OA to research publications presently much further developed than OA to research data. This briefing concentrates on OA to research publications

Madalli, D. P. (2015). [e-Book] **Concepts of Openness and Open Access**. Paris, UNESCO. Texto

completo: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002322/232207e.pdf#xml=http://www.unesco.org/ulis/cgi-bin/ulis.pl?database=&set=00561DF608_0_84&hits_rec=3&hits_lng=eng

Open access movement, thus, is mostly interlinked to broader perspectives of openness, where other social movements also share similar kind of experiences and social metabolisms. It is not an isolated movement, although, retains unique characteristics for serving the purpose of greater outreach of peer-reviewed research literature. This Module, titled "Concepts of Openness and Open Access", has elaborately discussed different perspectives of openness, particularly which deal with open access

movement. There are different modes of open access, namely, gold, green and hybrid, for making peer-reviewed research literature freely available to worldwide audiences.

In addition making them freely accessible, certain OA literatures offer various degrees of rights exemptions, such as freedom to share, copy, distribute, modify, remix and

reuse. This type of literature is known as Libre Open Access. Unit 1 of this Module gives a general overview of open access movement, its genesis, and various actors. It also relates to two other interlinked public movements, namely, open source software (OSS) movement and open educational resources (OER). Unit 2 titled "Routes to Open Access" gives overview and definitional approaches two different routes of OA – the Green and Gold routes. It also discusses a hybrid model, where toll-access e-journals are publishing open access articles. Here, subscriptionbased contents and open access contents coexist in a single platform. Unit 3 titled "Networks and Organizations Promoting Open Access" elaborates roles of different regional and international networks and organizations in promoting OA. Various OA actors and advocates are found to harmonize global OA movement through formal networks and coalitions. These

networks and organizations also strengthen capacity and capability of local institutions and help them in social capital formation. Unit 4 titled "Study of OA Mandates and Policies" elaborates different institutional and funders' OA mandates. Some of these mandates have become model OA policies for similar institutions and organizations. Unit 5 titled "Issues and Challenges of Open Access" discusses concerns, issues and challenges related to OA scholarly literature. No doubt, there is apprehension due to arrival of predatory OA journals in OA domain, with vested profiteering interest. But there are checks and balances to avoid such predatory journals. Due to OA advocacy and awareness raising efforts, OA knowledge producers have improved researchers' perceptions in quality and recognition of OA literature. This Unit briefly discusses different metrics and performance indicators available for assessing OA scholarly literature.

Maron, N. L. (2014). [e-Book] **Opening The Textbook: New Opportunities for Libraries and Publishers**. Ithaka. Texto completo: http://www.sr.ithaka.org/sites/default/files/files/SR_BriefingPaper_Textbook_20140306.pdf

What solutions might we find within our community to solve the problem of rising textbook prices? In our latest issue brief, Nancy Maron, Ithaka S+R's Program Director for Sustainability and Scholarly Communications, looks at recent trends in textbook publishing and suggests that collaborations between university presses and academic libraries might yield a new breed of textbook more aligned to the needs of faculty and students.

Martin Paul, E. (2014). [e-Book] **Open Access and the Humanities : Contexts, Controversies and the Future**. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. Texto completo: <http://ebooks.cambridge.org/ebook.jsf?bid=CBO9781316161012>

If you work in a university, you are almost certain to have heard the term 'open access' in the past couple of years. You may also have heard either that it is the utopian answer to all the problems of research dissemination or perhaps that it marks the beginning of an apocalyptic new era of 'pay-to-say' publishing. In this book, Martin Paul Eve sets out the histories, contexts and controversies for open access, specifically in the humanities. Broaching practical elements alongside economic histories, open licensing, monographs and funder policies, this book is a must-read for both those new to ideas about open-access scholarly communications and those with an already keen interest in the latest developments for the humanities.

- <p>- Provides a comprehensive guide to open access for humanities researchers, written by a humanities researcher
-
- Covers a full range of phenomena concerning open access and the humanities, including economics, funder policies, open licensing and monographs
-
- Situates open access within broader paradigms of politics and the university, not shying away from controversy

Martínez Arellano, F. F. (2011). [e-Book] **Acceso Abierto a la información en las Bibliotecas Académicas de América Latina y el Caribe**. México, Centro Universitario de Investigaciones Bibliotecológicas Seminario de Bibliotecología, Información y Sociedad. Texto completo: http://132.248.242.3/~publica/archivos/libros/acceso_abierto_informacion.pdf

El Centro Universitario de Investigaciones Bibliotecológicas y el Sistema Bibliotecario de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México se caracterizan por poseer un reconocido liderazgo en la investigación bibliotecológica y en los servicios bibliotecarios y de información, por lo que se consideraron las organizaciones idóneas para efectuar, conjuntamente con la Sección de América Latina y el Caribe de la Federación Internacional de Asociaciones e Instituciones Bibliotecarias (IFLA), este importante foro de discusión académica, cuyos resultados repercutirá en el desarrollo de esta iniciativa en nuestra región

Metrics, S. (2014). [e-Book] **Proportion of Open Access Papers Published in Peer-Reviewed Journals at the European and World Levels—1996–2013 :**

RTD-B6-PP-2011-2: Study to develop a set of indicators to measure open access Science Metrics. Texto

completo: http://www.science-metrix.com/files/science-metrix/publications/d_1.8_sm_ec_dg-rtd_proportion_oa_1996-2013_v11p.pdf

This study report assesses the free availability of scholarly publications during the 1996 to 2013 period. It is the largest scale measurement of open access availability performed to date: a sample of one-quarter of a million records was used to study the historical evolution of open access (OA) between 1996 and 2013 and a larger, one million records sample was used to perform an in-depth assessment of the proportion and scientific impact of OA between 2008 and 2013 in different types of OA, for different scientific fields of knowledge, and for 44 countries, the EU28, ERA, and the world. Compared to previous studies done on the availability of OA, the present study presents the following characteristics: (1) it used the Scopus database, which currently covers a broader range of journals from various countries and scientific disciplines than other comprehensive databases; (2) it uses a simple definition of OA—freely available online to all (no money had to be paid, no registration to a service or website had to be made); (3) it used huge samples to maximise statistical precision; (4) it made careful and extensive efforts to harvest papers wherever they could be downloaded for free, without restriction, rather than restricting the approach to a search engine (in order to obtain a high 'recall' rate, that is, the capacity to retrieve a large part of the relevant records, while, in addition, carefully minimising the number of false records collected (that is, the approach maximised retrieval precision); and (5) it carefully characterised the strengths and weaknesses of the measurement instrument in order to apply a correction that would provide a truer measure based on an Adjusted OA score.

Mishra, S. and A. K. Das (2015). [e-Book] **Sharing your work in open access**. Paris, UNESCO. Texto

completo: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002322/232211e.pdf#xml=http://www.unesco.org/ulis/cgi-bin/ulis.pl?database=&set=00561DF608_0_84&hits_rec=4&hits_lng=eng

This is the last Module of the course on Open Access for researchers. So far you have studied about Open Access, its history, advantages, initiatives, copyrights and licensing, evaluation matrix for research – all in the context of scholarly communication. In this Module with just two units, we would like to help you share your work in Open Access through repositories and journals. At the end of this module, you are expected to be able to: ⌚ Understand the publication process involved in dissemination of scholarly works; ⌚ Choose appropriate Open Access journals and repositories for sharing research results; ⌚ Use social media to promote personal research work and build reputation. In Unit 1, we discuss the research publication process at five stages – planning stage, preparing stage, pre-publication stage, publication stage and postpublication stage. We emphasize the importance of social media in sharing and making your work visible to the target groups. In Unit 2, we focus on sharing your research through OA repositories and Journals. First we discussed the different types of repositories to select and highlighted the steps that you may consider including deposit in your own institutional repositories or in global open repositories. We then discuss the sources of finding and deciding on OA journals. This unit also provides guidance on choosing the right OA journals, as the quality of OA journals is often questioned.

Morales Campos, E. (2011). [e-Book] **Derecho a la información, bien público y bien privado: acceso comunitario y acceso individual**. México, Centro Universitario de Investigaciones Bibliotecológicas Seminario de Bibliotecología, Información y Sociedad. Texto completo: http://132.248.242.3/~publica/archivos/libros/derecho_a_la_informacion.pdf

En el marco del XII Congreso de la Sociedad Latinoamericana de Estudios sobre América Latina y el Caribe (SOLAR), efectuado a inicios de noviembre de 2010 en la ciudad de Heredia, Costa Rica, el Seminario permanente de “Bibliotecología, Información y Sociedad” participó con la realización del simposio “Derecho a la información, bien público y bien privado: acceso comunitario y acceso individual”. Nuestro seminario, en efecto, ha sido invitado a

formar parte de los congresos de la SOLAR desde el año 2008 (en dicha ocasión, en la ciudad de Bahía Blanca, Argentina), con lo cual se comenzó a consolidar la meta de sumar la colaboración de especialistas de otros países que estuvieran interesados en la orientación social de nuestra disciplina y, en general, de la información. Por ello, además de los colegas mexicanos que han formado parte del seminario desde su creación y de invitados nacionales, se contó con la valiosa participación de investigadores costarricenses de distintas entidades académicas locales.

Morales Campos, E. (2013). [e-Book] **Regulaciones que impactan la infodiversidad y el acceso abierto a la información en la sociedad global y multicultural**. México, IIBI, UNAM Texto completo:<http://132.248.242.6/~publica/conmutar1.php?arch=1&idx=278>

Esta obra es el resultado del trabajo desarrollado por el seminario permanente de Bibliotecología Información y Sociedad en la ciudad de Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, en el marco del xiii Congreso de la Sociedad Latinoamericana de Estudios sobre América Latina y el Caribe (solar), realizado en el mes de septiembre de 2012, y cuya convocatoria llevó el tema general de "Educación y cultura en la integración latinoamericana: retos del siglo xxi". El simposio en el cual nos tocó participar, "Regulaciones que impactan la infodiversidad y el acceso abierto a la información en la sociedad global y multicultural", formó parte del área temática Redes de Infodiversidad. Contó con la participación de sus integrantes habituales, así como de especialistas invitados. Nos acompañaron, también, colegas cuyas ponencias no correspondían al contenido de nuestro simposio (por eso no forman parte de esta compilación). Sin embargo, sus participaciones fueron acogidas con gran gusto e interés; tal fue el caso del doctor Ernesto Bernach-Calbó, del Consejo Español de Estudios Iberoamericanos, así como del doctor Raúl Netzahualcoyotzi Luna y de la doctora Aurora Furlong, de la Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla.

Morales Campos, E. (2016). [e-Book] **Actores en las redes de infodiversidad y el acceso abierto**. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Texto completo: <http://bit.ly/1Lb1te0>

Las redes sociales, o las especializadas que de variadas formas alimentan la Red, podemos analizarlas desde el punto de vista de sus actores y de la infodiversidad que éstos producen. El Internet, como medio y sello que cada grupo de usuarios imprime en la alimentación de contenidos, conforma una variada infodiversidad que cada individuo tendrá que valorar, jerarquizar y seleccionar en los procesos de búsqueda. En estos procesos, justamente, se va a reflejar la pluralidad del mundo global, acrecentando la infodiversidad que nos rodea de manera natural en la convivencia democrática, en la libertad y en los derechos humanos y sociales. En esta entrega del seminario de bibliotecología, Información y Sociedad presentamos diferentes puntos de vista sobre las redes, la infodiversidad, el acceso abierto y los actores que participan en todos estos procesos. La discusión, el intercambio de ideas y la reflexión sobre estos temas se dio entre los miembros de seminario y distinguidos invitados peruanos que nos acompañaron en la sesión académica que se realizó en la ciudad de Lima, Perú, en el marco del XIV Congreso de la Sociedad Latinoamericana de Estudios sobre América Latina y el Caribe (SOLAR), celebrado en noviembre de 2014. Con base en la evaluación inicial para participar en el seminario, mas la discusión que se dio en la sesión abierta con los comentarios y sugerencias, presentamos los resultados en este volumen.

Mukhopadhyay, P. (2015). [e-Book] **Interoperability and retrieval**. Paris, UNESCO. Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002321/232199e.pdf>

This module focuses on interoperability issues, resource description and also the information retrieval in the context of open access resources. The objective is to help you understand interoperability issues, perpetual access, importance of standards, and the integration of different products in building institutional repositories and also various retrieval features that is available which

can be considered for development of IR system for open access resources. The Unit 1 of this Module deals with Resources Description for OA Resources to make you understand the basics of metadata, the elements of some important metadata formats and the need and importance of using it in the context of open access resources.

Olijhoek, T., L. Bjørnshauge, et al. (2015). [e-Book] **Criteria for Open Access and publishing**, ScienceOpen Research. Texto completo: https://www.scienceopen.com/document_file/b34b287d-1e7f-4f7c-b5b6-ecdd19bcacef/ScienceOpen/ScienceOpenCleanVersionOct18th.pdf

This article gives an overview of the history and current status of the DOAJ. After a brief historical overview, DOAJ policies regarding open access, intellectual property rights and questionable publishers are explained in detail. The larger part of this article is a much requested explanation on how DOAJ uses its new set of criteria for the evaluation of open access journals and the rationale behind choosing the seven extra criteria that qualify for the DOAJ Seal. A final section is devoted to the extended possibilities that DOAJ will be offering shortly to scholars and publishers for searching the database and for uploading metadata. The result is a renewed DOAJ that offers a more robust platform, a more stable database and enhanced services to allow the upload and collection of metadata.

Packer, A. L., N. Cop, et al. (2014). [e-Book] **SciELO – 15 Años de Acceso Abierto: un estudio analítico sobre Acceso Abierto y comunicación científica**, UNESCO. Texto completo: <http://scielo.org/php/level.php?lang=es&component=44&item=52>

La trayectoria de 15 años del Programa SciELO en pro de la mejora de las revistas científicas que indexa y publica en acceso abierto se analiza desde diferentes ángulos como los fundamentos y objetivos del programa, su origen en

Brasil y la expansión a otros 15 países, los resultados obtenidos, el sistema de control de calidad y producción, la plataforma tecnológica y el impacto del Programa.

Pappalardo, K. and A. M. Fitzgerald (2007). [e-Book] **A Guide to Developing Open Access Through Your Digital Repository**, OAK Law Project. Texto completo: <http://eprints.qut.edu.au/9671/1/9671.pdf>

This Guide has been undertaken as an initiative of the DEST funded Open Access to Knowledge (OAK) Law Project. It aims to assist academic institutions in developing open access policies and legal and management frameworks for the effective development and operation of digital repository infrastructure. The Guide implements the recommendations of the OAK Law Project Report No. 1: Creating a Legal Framework for Copyright Management of Open Access Within the Australian Academic and Research Sector. In particular, the Guide examines issues relating to the international open access movement and the implementation of open access policies for digital repositories, the operation of copyright law and copyright licensing of material deposited into digital repositories and the relationships - both legal and otherwise - between authors, publishers, repositories and end-users.

Plale, B., I. Kouper, et al. (2013). [e-Book] **Repository of NSF Funded Publications and Data Sets: "Back of Envelope" 15 year Cost Estimate**. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/20072/>

In this back of envelope study we calculate the 15 year fixed and variable costs of setting up and running a data repository (or database) to store and serve the publications and datasets derived from research funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF). Costs are computed on a yearly basis using a fixed estimate of the number of papers that are published each year that list NSF as their funding agency. We assume each paper has one dataset and estimate the

size of that dataset based on experience. By our estimates, the number of papers generated each year is 64,340. The average dataset size over all seven directorates of NSF is 32 gigabytes (GB). A total amount of data added to the repository is two petabytes (PB) per year, or 30 PB over 15 years. The architecture of the data/paper repository is based on a hierarchical storage model that uses a combination of fast disk for rapid access and tape for high reliability and cost efficient long-term storage. Data are ingested through workflows that are used in university institutional repositories, which add metadata and ensure data integrity. Average fixed costs is approximately \$.090/GB over 15-year span. Variable costs are estimated at a sliding scale of \$150 - \$100 per new dataset for up-front curation, or \$4.87 – \$3.22 per GB. Variable costs reflect a 3% annual decrease in curation costs as efficiency and automated metadata and provenance capture are anticipated to help reduce what are now largely manual curation efforts. The total projected cost of the data and paper repository is estimated at \$167,000,000 over 15 years of operation, curating close to one million of datasets and one million papers. After 15 years and 30 PB of data accumulated and curated, we estimate the cost per gigabyte at \$5.56. This \$167 million cost is a direct cost in that it does not include federally allowable indirect costs return (ICR). After 15 years, it is reasonable to assume that some datasets will be compressed and rarely accessed. Others may be deemed no longer valuable, e.g., because they are replaced by more accurate results. Therefore, at some point the data growth in the repository will need to be adjusted by use of strategic preservation.

Pozo, E., J. Alonso-Arévalo, et al. (2016). [e-Book] **Epistemología, Acceso Abierto e Impacto de la investigación científica** Cuenca, Ecuador, Universidad de Cuenca. Texto completo:

Price, D. and S. Chaytor (2015). [e-Book] **Open Access: Is a National Licence the answer?**, HEPI. Texto completo: http://www.hepi.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/openaccess_v3_web.pdf

La investigación académica es, con razón, cada vez más fácil acceder. Los beneficios potenciales de las empresas que dan, el personal del NHS, profesores, investigadores independientes y los políticos tengan acceso a las últimas investigaciones son enormes. Pero el cambio trae grandes retos también, especialmente para la industria editorial líder en el mundo en el Reino Unido. Por el momento, el apoyo del Reino Unido para el "oro acceso abierto" se arriesga a dar el resto del mundo nuestra investigación y no correspondan a beneficios recíprocos. En este trabajo se argumenta a favor de un sistema nacional de licencias, que daría acceso en línea a la investigación académica de todo el mundo libre en el punto de uso para cada uno en el Reino Unido. Esa podría ser la mejor manera de ofrecer un enfoque sostenible para la ampliación del acceso que está en el interés nacional del Reino Unido.

RECOLECTA (2014). [e-Book] **Recomendaciones para la implementación del artículo 37 Difusión en Acceso Abierto de la Ley de la Ciencia, la Tecnología y la Innovación**. Madrid, Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad. Texto completo: http://recolecta.fecyt.es/sites/default/files/contenido/documentos/Implementacion_Art37_AccesoAbierto.pdf

La Ley de la Ciencia, la Tecnología y la Innovación, publicada en junio de 2011, recoge en su artículo 37 los principales aspectos a tener en cuenta a la hora de llevar a cabo la difusión en abierto de los resultados de la investigación financiada con fondos públicos y aceptados para su publicación en publicaciones de investigación seriadas o periódicas. Sin embargo, las dudas que han surgido en los diferentes ámbitos de aplicación han motivado la realización de un ejercicio de reflexión que permita ordenar cuáles son los pasos que los diferentes agentes involucrados deberían abordar para un correcto cumplimiento de la normativa legal y facilitar así la adecuada aplicación del artículo sobre "Difusión en acceso abierto". El objetivo de este documento es contar con una guía práctica que defina los aspectos principales de la política nacional de acceso abierto y despeje el camino a todos los actores afectados, al especificar cuáles son los nuevos roles que habrán de adoptarse y elaborar una serie de recomendaciones destinadas a todos los colectivos implicados en la producción y gestión del mercado de la información científica.

Ríos Ortega, J. and C. A. Ramírez Velázquez (2013). [e-Book] **La Bibliotecología y la Documentación en el contexto de la internacionalización y el acceso abierto**, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Texto completo: https://www.ucm.es/data/cont/docs/129-2014-11-04-9_Seminario%20hispano-mexicano_Publicaci%C3%B3n.pdf

En su conjunto, los investigadores y profesores que formaron parte del programa académico de la 9ª edición del Seminario Hispano-Mexicano de Investigación en Bibliotecología y Documentación, han contribuido con los diferentes escritos que componen este volumen. El seminario estuvo organizado por la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México y la Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Rodrigues, E. (2011). [e-Book] **Kit de Políticas de Acceso Abierto** Minho, Repositorio Científico de Acceso Abierto de Portugal (RCAAP). Texto completo: http://projecto.rcaap.pt/index.php/lang-pt/consultar-recursos-de-apoio/repository?func=download&id=340&chk=48f9637fdee8c3791bd2d1687ecd70c1&no_html=1

Este documento reúne un conjunto de informaciones y recursos útiles para la formulación e implementación de políticas de Acceso Abierto en las instituciones de investigación (en particular universidades) y entidades financiadoras. La elaboración del Kit de Políticas de Acceso Abierto se basó en el análisis y adaptación de un conjunto de ejemplos de buenas prácticas nacionales e internacionales. El documento está dividido en dos secciones, la primera relativa a las políticas de Acceso Abierto de las instituciones de investigación y la segunda a las políticas de las entidades financiadoras de ciencia. Además de información contextual, el Kit de Políticas de Acceso Abierto incluye modelos de políticas, planes de implementación y fuentes de información adicional sobre esta temática.

Rojas, M. A. and S. Rivera (2010.). [e-Book] **Guía de Buenas Prácticas para Revistas Académicas de Acceso Abierto**. Santiago de Chile, ONG Derechos Digitales Texto completo:http://www.revistasabiertas.com/wp-content/uploads/Manual-Buenas_Practica_Revistas_Academicas.pdf

El propósito de esta guía es apoyar el trabajo editorial de una revista académica de acceso abierto para el cumplimiento de normas y estándares de calidad requeridos por los servicios de indización tanto locales como internacionales. Hemos identificado para este fin, los principales estándares de publicación y recopilado las buenas prácticas que garantizan a las revistas elevar su visibilidad y tener mejores opciones de ser aceptadas en índices, bases de datos y directorios. Por otra parte en el capítulo 3, destaca el énfasis en presentar y sistematizar aquellos recursos digitales que las nuevas tecnologías han incorporado recientemente al trabajo editorial, por ejemplo, plataformas de gestión editorial, la adopción de protocolos de interoperabilidad, los formatos más usados para la publicación de artículos en línea, todo esto con el fin de familiarizar a los editores con la tecnología que ayuda a mejorar la visibilidad y la calidad de una revista.

Roy Choudhury, B. (2015). [e-Book] **Resource Optimization**. Paris, UNESCO. Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002322/232201E.pdf>

This module focuses on resource optimization in general that aims to discuss how the open access environment can be promoted and how the collection development may be facilitated by integrating open access resources with institutional and library resources. At the end of this module, the learner is expected to be able to foster an enabling environment for Open Access, and facilitate collection development by integrating library services. The module consists of three units. Unit 1 deals with OA mandates and policies; Unit 2 focuses

on OA content management; and unit 3 is on harvesting and integration. The Unit 1 which is on open access mandates and policies portrays different policies and mandates at international, national and institutional levels and the related issues. Formulation of Policies/Mandates by the publishers/copy right holders/funding agencies facilitates the wider accessibility of scholarly communications. Through this unit you will be acquainted with sources of OA mandates and policies and analyze the features of some important policies in use. The aim is to prepare you to develop competency to frame a draft OA policy for your institution.

Rubow, L., R. Shen, et al. (2015). [e-Book] **Understanding open access: When, Why, & How to Make Your Work Openly Accessible**, Authors Alliance. Texto completo: <http://authorsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/Documents/Guides/Authors%20Alliance%20-%20Understanding%20Open%20Access.pdf>

We are happy to announce the release of our Guide to Understanding Open Access—the second in our series of educational handbooks for authors. Building on the success of our Guide to Understanding Rights Reversion, which landed in browsers and on bookshelves earlier this year, our new book provides the most up-to-date information about when, why, and how to make your work openly accessible. Our goal is to encourage our members to consider open access publishing by addressing common questions and concerns and by providing real-life strategies and tools that authors can use to work with publishers, institutions, and funders to make their works more widely accessible to all. We currently have a free online version available for download, with professionally printed copies on the way for those who prefer a hard copy reference. We're proud of this latest effort to provide timely, useful tools for authors, researchers, and anyone who wishes to share knowledge for the public good.

Salomón, D., M. Laakso, et al. [e-Book] **Converting Scholarly Journals to Open Access: A Review of Approaches and Experiences"**. Harvard, Oficina de Biblioteca de Harvard para la Comunicación Científica (OSC). Texto completo:

La Oficina de Biblioteca de la Universidad de Harvard para la Comunicación Científica (OSC) acaba de Publicar Informe sobre las estrategias para la conversión de las revistas de suscripción en revistas de acceso abierto. Para llevar a cabo el estudio se utilizaron 15 revistas, 10 cuya financiación dependía de los Gastos de Procesamiento de Artículos (APC) y 5 que no. Para Cada una de ellas el análisis se ilustra con ejemplos, pruebas y evaluación de sus fortalezas y debilidades. Los ejemplos proceden de todos los nichos académicos por disciplina, regiones del mundo, y estratos económicos. En cuanto a los resultados se dieron éxitos y fracasos, Pero bastantes fueron capaces de conservar o aumentar el número de lectores, presentaciones, la calidad y la sostenibilidad financiera.

Sayão, L., L. Brandão Toutain, et al. (2009). [e-Book] **Implantação e gestão de repositórios institucionais: políticas, memória, livre acesso e preservação.** Salvador, EDUFBA,. Texto completo:https://repositorio.ufba.br/ri/bitstream/ufba/473/3/implantacao_repositorio_web.pdf

Este libro "Implementación y gestión de repositorios institucionales: políticas, memoria, el acceso abierto y la preservación" editado por Luis Sayão, Lydia Brandão Toutain, Flavia García Rosa y Carlos Henrique Marcondes, y publicado por la Universidad Federal de Bahía, fue lanzado en el "Seminário do Repositório Institucional e Acesso Livre". El objetivo del mismo fue analizar los repositorios institucionales, cuyo propósito es gestionar y ampliar la visibilidad de la información científica, artística y cultural producida por las instituciones. Esta visibilidad que promueve una sana competitividad entre ellos permite el acceso y la difusión más rápidamente a los logros e innovaciones en los campos artísticos, técnicos y científicos, a través de la gestión del patrimonio documental e iconográfico que generan estas instituciones. La estructura del libro incluye temas que van desde la preservación digital del software libre, a través de enfoques para la preservación de la memoria, la arquitectura de la información, recuperación de información, los insumos, la preservación digital. El texto introductorio contextualiza el tema central del libro – repositorios institucionales y acceso abierto – una forma amplia y presente dentro de los nuevos paradigmas de la comunicación científica. La última parte del libro se enriquece con informes

de experiencias que sin duda contribuirán a impulsar este camino por parte de otras instituciones de educación superior proporcionando contenidos sin barreras en base a la Iniciativa de Archivos Abiertos y a las directrices del Movimiento de Acceso Abierto.

Schmidt, B. and M. Dobрева (2015). [e-Book] **New Avenues for Electronic Publishing in the Age of Infinite Collections and Citizen Science: Scale, Openness and Trust: Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Electronic Publishing**. Texto

completo: <http://ebooks.iospress.nl/book/new-avenues-for-electronic-publishing-in-the-age-of-infinite-collections-and-citizen-science-scale-openness-and-trust-proceedings-of-the-19th-international-conf>

Research and scholarly communication is increasingly seen in the light of open science, making research processes and results more accessible and collaborative. This brings with it the chance to better connect research and society by introducing new avenues for engagement with citizens. This book presents the proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Electronic Publishing (Elpub), held in Valetta, Malta, in September 2015. This year's conference explores the interplay of two dimensions of electronic publishing – the ever growing volume of digital collections and the improved understanding of the widest user group, citizens. This exciting theme encompasses human, cultural, economic, social, technological, legal, policy-related, commercial, and other relevant aspects. Echoing the conference agenda, the book covers a wide range of topics, including engagement with citizens and professionals, enhanced publishing and new paradigms, discovery and digital libraries, open access and open science, as well as the use and reuse of data. Addressing the most recent developments in these areas, the book will be of interest to practitioners, researchers and students in information science, as well as users of electronic publishing.

Schmidt, B. and I. Kuchma (2012). [e-Book] **Implementing open access mandates in europe: OpenAIRE Study on the Development of Open Access**

Repository Communities in Europe. Göttingen, Universitätsverlag Göttingen.
Texto completo: http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/univerlag/2012/oa_mandates.pdf

The Openaire project supports the implementation of Europe's open access policies as outlined in the European Research Council's Guidelines for Open Access and the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme (fp7) Open Access Pilot. This work highlights existing open access policies in Europe and provides an overview of publishers' self-archiving policies. It also highlights the strategies needed to implement these policies. It provides a unique overview of national awareness of open access in 32 European countries involving all eu member states and in addition, Norway, Iceland, Croatia, Switzerland and Turkey. Moreover, it describes funder and institutional open access mandates in Europe and national strategies to introduce and implement them. An overview is provided of the repository infrastructure currently in place in European countries, including institutional and disciplinary repositories, national repository networks and national open access information portals and support networks. There are robust regional and national networks of open access advocates representing libraries and some research discipline communities. More than half of the European countries covered in this work have already established national repository infrastructures. In some of these countries, the fp7 Open Access Pilot was the catalyst for discussions about funders' open access policies and the development of national research infrastructures (e.g. in Bulgaria, Estonia and Slovenia). In its efforts to reach out to research institutions, researchers, project coordinators and publishers in the individual European countries, Open -aire is facilitated by a network of National Open Access Desks (noads). The noads also provide support to institutions in developing their open access policies: in implementing the European Commission's Open Access Pilot and the ERC's Guidelines on Open Access, in building synergies within institutional open access policies, and in making repositories and open access journals compliant with Openaire's requirements for metadata harvesting (as laid out in the Openaire Guidelines).

Science, I. C. o. (2014). [e-Book] **Open access to scientific data and literature and the assessment of research by metrics**, International Council of Science.
Texto

completo: <http://www.icsu.org/general-assembly/news/ICSU%20Report%20on%20Open%20Access.pdf>

Las nuevas tecnologías digitales y la comunicación ubicua ofrecen oportunidades sin precedentes para la ciencia basada en procesos abiertos. El acceso abierto a la literatura científica, a los datos y al software relacionados con esta tendencia son un mecanismo de gran alcance para crear y validar el conocimiento, y para el apoyo al desarrollo de la ciencia como un bien público. Esto es coherente con el principio de universalidad de la Ciencia, todo lo cual requiere "... la libertad de comunicación para científicos, así como el acceso equitativo a los datos, información y recursos para la investigación demás". La Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos como un principio fundamental igualitario incluye el derecho a participar en el progreso científico y en los beneficios de la ciencia. Gran parte de la discusión hasta la fecha sobre el acceso abierto se ha centrado en los aspectos económicos de la ciencia tradicional respecto a la edición de revistas científicas. Lo que facilita disponer de muchos y buenos mecanismos para la difusión de los resultados de investigación científica, y el acceso universal. La transición a esta nueva era presenta tanto retos como oportunidades. Quienes participan en la administración de la investigación utilizan métricas tradicionales para la evaluación la importancia y el impacto de la investigación. Estas métricas a su vez afectan el comportamiento de investigadores, como su elección de revistas, ya que buscan maximizar su desempeño como por las métricas utilizadas, lo que contribuye al mantenimiento de los altos precios de las publicaciones. La apertura y el compartir, permite un nuevo reconocimiento del impacto de la investigación a través de contribuciones y la generación de conjuntos de datos, software, código, blogs, wikis y foros.

Shearer, K. (2015). [e-Book] **Promoting Open Knowledge and Open Science Report of the Current State of Repositories: Produced by Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR) on behalf of the COAR Aligning Repository Networks Committee**. Texto

completo: <https://www.coar-repositories.org/files/Promoting-Open-Knowledge-and-Open-Science-Report-on-the-current-state-of-Repositories.pdf>

This briefing paper presents an overview of the international repository landscape. The paper has been produced by COAR on behalf of the Aligning Repository Networks Committee, a group of senior representatives from repository networks around the world. While principally intended for the Global Research Council (GRC), the paper has also been written with a broader audience in mind. Over the last 20 years, open access repositories have been implemented around the world and are now fairly widespread across all regions. Repositories provide open access (OA) to research publications and other materials and enable the local management and preservation of research outputs. They are a key infrastructure component supporting the growing number of open access policies and laws, the majority of which recommend or require deposit of articles into an OA repository. OA repositories are increasingly connected through thematic, national and regional networks. In turn, these regional and national networks are further aligning their practices globally through the COAR Aligning Repository Networks Initiative, making their collections more valuable as it enables new services to be built on top of their aggregated contents. These services include tracking of research outputs for funders and research administrators, monitoring usage of publications, facilitating text and data mining, as well as peer review overlay services. Crucially, repositories represent a distributed and participatory model in which institutions manage content locally, but contribute to the global knowledgebase through adoption of common, open standards. Distributed systems, such as a global network of repositories, have an inherent sustainability. They increase the resilience of infrastructure and foster social and institutional flexibility and innovation. They also enable the research community to regain some influence over the scholarly communication system. With a growing number of funding agencies adopting open access and open science policies that rely on repository infrastructure for adherence, it is critical that the repository and funder communities forge closer ties and find mechanisms to engage in regular dialogue. In addition, given that there are different approaches across regions in terms of both policies and infrastructure, it is important that the diversity perspectives are considered as we collectively move forward. COAR, and its members and partners, welcome further discussion with the Global Research Council as we chart a course for a sustainable and dynamic future for scholarly communication.

Smith, A. (2015). [e-Book] **Alternative Open Access Publishing Models: Exploring New Territories in Scholarly Communication. Report on the**

**workshop held on 12 October 2015 at the European Commission
Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and
Technology**, European Commission. Texto

completo: http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=12656

La Comisión Europea realizó un taller el 12 de octubre de 2015, de Bruselas para recoger información sobre las alternativas a la ruta verde y oro de acceso abierto, incluyendo el funcionamiento de las alternativas, cómo han evolucionado, si funcionan bien, y qué desafíos conlleva. Este informe sintetiza las presentaciones y discusiones del taller.

Smith, I. (2015). [e-Book] **Open access infrastructure** Paris, UNESCO.

Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002322/232204e.pdf>

Open access means free and unhindered access to scholarly research and other publications by anyone who has access to the Internet. An initiative of the 21st century (Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)) open access is taken as an economic model made possible by the global information networks. But its antecedents can easily be seen in the print era. Many missions, both diplomatic and religious, NGOs concerned with social welfare, environmental protection and some political/ideological groups not only distribute their publications free of cost, including periodicals, but also encourage readers to copy, distribute or republish the matter without permission only by acknowledging the author and the source. But its e-avatar focuses on research and academic literature which is a consequence of needs of new economic models of research mostly funded by Government or its agencies. Though the number of research journals has increased constantly but the libraries have always reeled under the budget cuts. Price of journals and other research publications increased manifold due to increase in production cost and high profit margins of publishers. For scholars, academicians and research institutions it seemed an exploitation of sort by profiteer publishers to get the raw material (research output) free of cost, even by charging fee from the authors/researchers in the form of per page charges, and then to sell the same processed material in the form of publications at high

prices. The underlying philosophy of OAI is that research benefits the entire humanity and should be available to all irrespective of their paying capacity. That is the only way to promote access to knowledge and its benefits to the society at large: public funded research should be freely available to public. Hence, the movement, aided by the information technology, got the momentum.

Stanton, J. M. (2013). [e-Book] **An Introduction to Data Science**. Syracuse, Syracuse University. Texto completo: https://ischool.syr.edu/media/documents/2012/3/DataScienceBook1_1.pdf

Data Science refers to an emerging area of work concerned with the collection, preparation, analysis, visualization, management, and preservation of large collections of information. Although the name Data Science seems to connect most strongly with areas such as databases and computer science, many different kinds of skills - including non-mathematical skills - are needed. For some, the term "Data Science" evokes images of statisticians in white lab coats staring fixedly at blinking computer screens filled with scrolling numbers. Nothing could be further from the truth. First of all, statisticians do not wear lab coats: this fashion statement is reserved for biologists, doctors, and others who have to keep their clothes clean in environments filled with unusual fluids. Second, much of the data in the world is non-numeric and unstructured. In this context, unstructured means that the data are not arranged in neat rows and columns. Think of a web page full of photographs and short messages among friends: very few numbers to work with there. While it is certainly true that companies, schools, and governments use plenty of numeric information - sales of products, grade point averages, and tax assessments are a few examples - there is lots of other information in the world that mathematicians and statisticians look at and cringe. So, while it is always useful to have great math skills, there is much to be accomplished in the world of data science for those of us who are presently more comfortable working with words, lists, photographs, sounds, and other kinds of information. In addition, data science is much more than simply analyzing data. There are many people who enjoy analyzing data and who could happily spend all day looking at histograms and averages, but for those who prefer other activities, data science offers a range of roles and requires a range of skills. Let's

consider this idea by thinking about some of the data involved in buying a box of cereal.

Suber, P. (2012). [e-Book] **Open Access**, MIT Press. Texto completo: <http://alturl.com/2ztpj>

El Acceso abierto (en inglés, Open access, OA) es el acceso inmediato, sin requerimientos de registro, suscripción o pago -es decir sin restricciones- a material digital educativo, académico, científico o de cualquier otro tipo, principalmente artículos de investigación científica de revistas especializadas y arbitradas mediante el sistema de revisión por pares o peer review. Acceso abierto significa que cualquier usuario individual pueda leer, descargar, copiar, distribuir, imprimir, buscar o enlazar los textos completos de los artículos científicos, y, usarlos con cualquier otro propósito legítimo como hacer minería de datos de su contenido digital, sin otras barreras económicas, legales o técnicas que las que suponga Internet en sí misma. Es decir, es una manera gratuita y abierta de acceder a la literatura científica. También se extiende a otros contenidos digitales que los autores desean hacer libremente accesible a los usuarios en línea. El acceso libre es una necesidad primaria hecha evidente por el advenimiento de Internet. Esta corriente promueve eliminar las barreras económicas, legales y tecnológicas, y trata de obtener a cambio, como beneficios, una mayor accesibilidad para los documentos y una mayor visibilidad para los autores. Los documentos que están disponibles libremente son más consultados y tienen más posibilidades de ser citados. Por otra parte, otro efecto deseado consiste en que los conocimientos y avances científico-técnicos se distribuyan de la manera más amplia posible, devolviéndole así a la sociedad los frutos de las investigaciones por ella subsidiada. Dicho en otros términos, devolver a la sociedad los beneficios de las inversiones realizadas en investigaciones científicas.

Swan, A. (2012). [e-Book] **Policy Guidelines For the development and promotion of open access**. Paris, Unesco. Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002158/215863e.pdf>

The Policy Guidelines can be used by individuals as a basic text on Open Access and related policies. While we recommend that beginners to the world of Open Access should read it from cover to cover, people having some understanding of OA may like to start reading from any of the sections. Decision-makers, administrators and research managers should focus on Sections 8 and 9 that capture all relevant issues of OA policy development. At the end of this document, you will find examples of different types of OA policies. The overall objective of the Policy Guidelines is to promote Open Access in Member States by facilitating understanding of all relevant issues related to Open Access. Specifically, it is expected that the document shall: Enable Member State institutions to review their position on access to scientific information in the light of the Policy Guidelines; Assist in the choice of appropriate OA policy in the specific contexts of Member States; and Facilitate adoption of OA policy in research funding bodies and institutions by integrating relevant issues in the national research systems.

Swan, A. (2013). [e-Book] **Directrices para Políticas de Desarrollo y Promoción del Acceso Abierto**. Paris, UNESCO. Texto completo: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002225/222536S.pdf>

La Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO) ha publicado el informe «Directrices para Políticas de Desarrollo y Promoción del Acceso Abierto». La finalidad del documento es facilitar la comprensión del concepto Acceso Abierto y adoptar las políticas pertinentes que fortalezcan los sistemas de búsqueda. El informe pretende ser una herramienta de apoyo para los responsables políticos, administradores y gestores de investigación que quieran centrarse en el desarrollo de políticas del Acceso Abierto. Las directrices contienen sugerencias para la toma de decisiones y el fortalecimiento de los sistemas nacionales de investigación.

Tananbaum, G. (2014). [e-Book] **North American Campus-Based Open Access Funds: A Five-Year Progress Report**, SPARC. Texto

completo: <http://sparcopen.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/OA-Fund-5-Year-Review.pdf>

In 2009, SPARC unveiled its “Campus-Based Open Access Funds” resource. It was intended to provide actionable information to institutions contemplating the creation of an Open Access (OA) Fund, institutions that were already operating such a Fund, authors seeking to learn more about the opportunities these Funds could provide, and anyone else in the scholarly communication community wanting to keep abreast of important developments in this area. The resource has, since its inception, provided a wealth of background information, practical resources, policy guidelines, and hard data documenting OA Fund developments. As we approach the five year anniversary of this resource’s launch, SPARC is providing this progress report to apprise the community on the quantitative and anecdotal successes of campus-based OA Funds across North America, as well as those areas in which these Funds have not fully realized their potential. Consider this an interim update on a mechanism that remains very much a work in progress. SPARC looks forward to continuing to monitor OA Fund developments and to report this information to the community.

Torres Ripa, J. and J. A. Gómez Hernández (2011). [e-Book] **El copyright en cuestión : Diálogos sobre propiedad intelectual** Bilbao, Deusto. Texto completo: http://www.deusto-publicaciones.es/ud/copyright/copyright_cuestion.pdf

Nos guste o no, tenemos que asumir que nuestros hábitos de creación, acceso y consumo cultural están experimentando una transformación histórica con la llegada de Internet. En los próximos años tendremos un acceso ilimitado a cantidades inmensas de contenidos digitales creado por los propios ciudadanos, lo que conllevará una reorganización de los sistemas educativos y del sector cultural. Ante estas nuevas formas de crear, acceder y consumir la cultura, los autores, editores, libreros y bibliotecarios, entre otros, deberán reflexionar sobre cuál será su papel en la sociedad digital. La lectura de este libro se convertirá en una brújula para profesores, alumnos, profesionales del mundo jurídico y, por

supuesto, para los autores del siglo XXI, que quieran entender las implicaciones del impacto de Internet en la propiedad intelectual.

Torres Ripa, J. and J. A. Gómez Hernández (2011). [e-Book] **El copyright en cuestión : Diálogos sobre propiedad intelectual.** Bilbao, Deusto. Texto completo: http://www.deusto-publicaciones.es/ud/copyright/copyright_cuestion.pdf

Es evidente que en el marco de la sociedad de la información se ha producido una revolución en las formas de acceso y difusión del conocimiento. Se han multiplicado las facilidades que Internet ofrece para la difusión y el acceso a los contenidos, conformando para el mundo del libro tradicional un marco de realidades más amplias que las recogidas hasta ahora en los diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. En este aspecto se tiene la sensación de que la realidad ha ido más rápido que la legislación de propiedad intelectual, y de que ésta es de muy compleja aplicación en el contexto digital. Los nuevos problemas y las nuevas oportunidades existentes dan cuerpo a una inquietud jurídica que cobra, cada día, un mayor eco en la sociedad y que, además, genera una preocupación creciente entre los editores, los creadores de originales, las instituciones culturales y los lectores. Tratar de algunas de las dimensiones de la situación es el objetivo de este libro

Urs, S. (2011).
[e-Book] **Directory of Open Access Education and Training Opportunities** Paris, Unesco. Texto completo:

En el contexto de la publicación académica, Open Access (OA) es un término ampliamente utilizado para referirse al acceso en línea sin restricciones a los artículos publicados en revistas especializadas. También es un tema discutido apasionadamente durante una década y media. Es un movimiento en curso con muchos defensores que abogan por la causa. El Movimiento OA está alineado con los objetivos generales de desarrollo del Milenio (MDP) y su enfoque en el

fortalecimiento de capital humano y de la Cumbre Mundial sobre el objetivo de la construcción de sociedades del conocimiento abiertas e integradoras de la Sociedad de la Información. Para lograr el objetivo de las sociedades del conocimiento abiertas e inclusivas, diferentes enfoques y estrategias han sido adoptadas por los organismos y organizaciones, incluyendo agencias intergubernamentales como la UNESCO y otros. La UNESCO apoya la OA en beneficio de la circulación global del conocimiento, la innovación y el desarrollo socioeconómico equitativo.

Valverde Berrocoso, J. (2013). [e-Book] **El acceso abierto al conocimiento científico**. Madrid, Publicaciones REUNI+D Texto completo: <http://diposit.ub.edu/dspace/bitstream/2445/36335/6/Acceso%20abierto%20al%20conocimiento%20cientifico.pdf>

En este documento se describen y analizan conceptos fundamentales relacionados con el acceso abierto al conocimiento científico. En primer lugar, se presenta una breve historia del derecho de autor y el copyright (todos los derechos reservados) hasta la actualidad, donde la digitalización ha dado paso a un nuevo modelo de licencias «copyleft» (algunos derechos reservados). Se ofrecen respuestas a las preguntas más comunes sobre la aplicación de los derechos de autor en la academia y la investigación. Se presentan dos modelos de licencias copyleft: Creative Commons y las «Licencias de Universidad» (Harvard). A través de diferentes Declaraciones (Budapest, Bethesda y Berlín) se definen los principios y acuerdos internacionales en materia de acceso abierto en la comunidad científica y académica en la última década. Por último, se define el concepto de «Educación Abierta» y se describe el papel de los Repositorios Institucionales en el almacenamiento y difusión del conocimiento científico y académico.

Van den Eynden, V. e. a. (2016). [e-Book] **Towards Open Research: practices, experiences, barriers and opportunities. Wellcome Trust**. London, Wellcome Trust. Texto completo: <https://ndownloader.figshare.com/files/6739038>

This study, commissioned by the Wellcome Trust, investigates researchers' attitudes and behaviour towards open research, examining the sharing and reuse of research data, code, and open access publications, in order to identify practical actions the Wellcome Trust can take to remove or mitigate barriers and maximise the opportunities for practising open science.

Waghmode, S. S. (2014). [e-Book] **Analytical study of INFLIBNET's Institutional Repository (IR@INFLIBNET)**, SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Mumbai. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/23768/>

For this study researcher selected the INFLIBNET's Institutional Repository. Researcher found that all available collections are freely available to the researcher. Total collection of records is 1328 in IR@INFLIBNET. Maximum collections are from proceedings collection (1245). Researcher found in the study there are 1598 contributors are contributed in the collection. Maximum contributions are from INFLIBNET Centre as institutional authority and individual contribution from Dr. T. A. V. Murthy. There are 2714 subjects covered in this IR collection. Current trend is displayed in the subject wise collection analysis. In this IR collections are available from 1995-2014 during the period of publication. Maximum papers on digital library study. 133 no. of papers are available in the digital library subject. Maximum records are increased from 2001. This growth of collection is related to starting of Planner and Caliber.

Weller, M. (2014). [e-Book] **The Battle For Open: How openness won and why it doesn't feel like victory**, Ubiquity Press. Texto completo: <http://www.ubiquitypress.com/site/books/detail/11/battle-for-open/>

With the success of open access publishing, Massive open online courses (MOOCs) and open education practices, the open approach to education has

moved from the periphery to the mainstream. This marks a moment of victory for the open education movement, but at the same time the real battle for the direction of openness begins. As with the green movement, openness now has a market value and is subject to new tensions, such as venture capitalists funding MOOC companies. This is a crucial time for determining the future direction of open education. In this volume, Martin Weller examines four key areas that have been central to the developments within open education: open access, MOOCs, open education resources and open scholarship. Exploring the tensions within these key arenas, he argues that ownership over the future direction of openness is significant to all those with an interest in education.

Wiens, K. and A. Tarkowski (2016). [e-Book] **Global Open Policy Report 2016**, Open Policy Network. Texto completo: https://creativecommons.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/StateofOpenPolicyFullReport_FINAL-1-1-1-1.pdf

Open Policy is when governments, institutions, and non-profits enact policies and legislation that makes content, knowledge, or data they produce or fund available under a permissive license to allow reuse, revision, remix, retention, and redistribution. This promotes innovation, access, and equity in areas of education, data, software, heritage, cultural content, science, and academia. For several years, Creative Commons has been tracking the spread of open policies around the world. And now, with the new Global Open Policy Report (PDF) by the Open Policy Network, we're able to provide a systematic overview of open policy development. screen-shot-2016-12-02-at-5-57-09-pmThe first-of-its-kind report gives an overview of open policies in 38 countries, across four sectors: education, science, data and heritage. The report includes an Open Policy Index and regional impact and local case studies from Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Australia, Latin America, Europe, and North America. The index measures open policy strength on two scales: policy strength and scope, and level of policy implementation. The index was developed by researchers from CommonSphere, a partner organization of CC Japan. The Open Policy Index scores were used to classify countries as either Leading, Mid-Way, or Delayed in open policy development. The ten countries with the highest scores are Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, France, Kyrgyzstan, New Zealand, Poland, South Korea, Tanzania, and Uruguay. The Index scores show that open data policies are the most common, while the rarest open

policies are in the heritage sector. Our data also shows a clear correlation between the scope of policy and the level of its implementation. "The Open Policy Index is the first measurement tool that aims at cross-sector comparison of policies, at global scale. The 2016 edition is a prototype which we will be developing further in coming years. We would like to double the number of indexed countries to cover all those in which Creative Commons is active," says CC Poland's Alek Tarkowski, one of the leaders of the project. In his introduction, Creative Commons Public Policy Lead Timothy Vollmer calls us to action, saying that with open policies we have the opportunity, the infrastructure, and the ability to "improve educational opportunities and help solve some of the world's toughest scientific challenges." This report documents global achievements from teams all over the world. Each section was written by experts in open policy in their region. Kelsey Wiens, Project Manager for the Global Open Policy Report, emphasizes the importance of communities and open policy: "We need to leverage effective open policies with vibrant, active communities to embrace, embed, and enhance policies in addition to written statements. Without communities like Creative Commons and OPN, policies are simply paper, not actions."

Willinsky, J. (2006). [e-Book] **The Access Principle: The Case for Open Access to Research and Scholarship**. Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press. Texto completo: http://mitpress.mit.edu/sites/default/files/titles/content/9780262512664_Download_the_full_text.pdf

We live in an historic moment. Publishing is moving from print to digital formats, and the model of 'open access' publishing challenges traditional methods of commercial publishing and academic publishing as well. In *The Access Principle*, John Willinsky argues that open access to research archives and journals has the potential to change the public presence of science and scholarship and to help inform civic discussion and policy making. A professor at the University of British Columbia, Willinsky argues that a commitment to the value and quality of research carries with it a responsibility to extend the circulation of research findings as far as possible, to all who are interested in it, and to all who might profit by it. Willinsky's case for open access is multifaceted. It draws on the spirit of copyright law, the mandate of scholarly associations, the promise of global knowledge exchanges, the public's right to know, the prospect

of enhanced reading and indexing, the improved economic efficiencies of publishing, and the history of the academic journal. Willinsky is careful to explain that 'open access' does not mean 'free access.' Open access articles cannot be read without a substantial investment in hardware, software, and networking. The open access movement does not operate in denial of economic realities, he says; it is simply acting on a scholarly tradition that has long been concerned with extending the circulation of knowledge. Research knowledge has been transformed into a capitalized commodity and economic driver, he writes. The resulting corporate publishing concentration, with its relentless focus on knowledge capitalization and shareholder value, has allowed journal prices to increase well above inflation rates. University libraries cannot keep up, and even Tier 1 research institutions are dropping expensive journal subscriptions by the dozens and scores. Online scholarly resources are now available in a variety of forms, yet it's the research article in particular that's at the center of a struggle, Willinsky says. The struggle is over online publishing and whether it will further contribute to, or whether it will begin to reverse, the current state of declining access to research within an otherwise expanding global academic community. Willinsky argues that scholarly associations must ask themselves whether they will use this new publishing medium, already integral to the scholarly process, to extend and advance the circulation and exchange of knowledge. The associations need to consider the principles of access and the availability of open access publishing in the short term and the long term. They should consider cooperating with research libraries and better attune themselves to what's in the best interest of their members and authors, as well as the cause of research and scholarship which they serve.

Wohlleben, V. (2016). [e-Book] **Open-Access-Policies staatlicher Hochschulen: eine Bestandsaufnahme**. Texto completo: <http://eprints.rclis.org/29000/>

An overview of Open Access policies at state-run universities in Germany.

Wouters, P. and R. Costas (2012). [e-Book] **Users, narcissism and control - tracking the impact of scholarly publications in the 21st century**, SURFfoundation. Texto

complete to: <http://www.surffoundation.nl/nl/publicaties/Documents/Users%20narcissism%20and%20control.pdf>

From the Executive summary: This report explores the explosion of tracking tools that have accompanied the surge of web based information instruments. The report therefore advises to start a concerted research programme in the dynamics, properties, and potential use of new web based metrics which relates these new measures to the already established indicators of publication impact. Its goal would be to contribute to the development of more useful tools for the scientific and scholarly community. This programme should monitor at least the following tools: F1000, Microsoft Academic Research, Total-Impact, PlosONE altmetrics, and Google Scholar. The programme should moreover develop the following key research themes: concepts of new web metrics and altmetrics; standardisation of tools and data; and the use and normalisation of the new metrics.